

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

Copyright 1918 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1918—VOL. X, NO. 140

• LAST EDITION

CHARACTERISTICS OF IRISH OF THE SOUTH OF IRELAND

Visitor Finds They Do Not Want
Home Rule But "Absolute
Freedom"—Will Not Work
for Economic Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The trouble with the Irish in the south of Ireland, is that they won't work. They don't want Home Rule; they want absolute freedom. And yet they don't recognize the fact that no nation can be free unless it is economically independent. And they won't work to make their nation economically independent."

This is the conviction expressed to this bureau by a man, recently returned from Ireland, whose official position vouches for the value of his opinions, whilst it makes the revelation of his name inadvisable.

"It is perfectly apparent that the Irishmen in the south prefer the public house to the plow. Eventually they do get behind the plow, of course, and take up their planting; probably about now. But they don't get there until it is absolutely necessary and, meanwhile, they waste valuable time in idling, in dreaming, and in living back in the days of Cromwell."

"Let me illustrate what I mean by this last remark. I know three American naval officers who took a walk in Ireland a while back. They came to an inn and partook of refreshment, for which they were charged outrageously, and afterward the proprietor took them around the place. In the rear of the inn was a quiet country lane. The proprietor pointed to this lane and became greatly excited, waving his arms as he exclaimed:

"That's where Cromwell fought against the Roman Catholics."

"That's one of the troubles in the south of Ireland. The people are dreaming of the times 300 or 400 years ago. If they were not, and if they were not allowing themselves to be influenced by the Roman Catholic clergy and the Sinn Féin, the latter of which organizations is practically the I. W. W. of Ireland, they would be busy in the fields, feeding England and feeding France, and earning more money than they ever had before, making their country economically independent, and to that extent, at least, deserving of freedom."

"Here is another example of the fact that the Irish in the south hate work. Perhaps it is not generally known that Henry Ford built a factory in Cork for the manufacture of parts for his trucks, and for his Eagle boats or submarine chasers. He hired a lot of Irish help, and during the first week they came around in the morning late, and along about 10 or 11 o'clock knocked off work and went down to the public house."

"Well, when they got their first pay envelopes, they found that some unkindly exposure of their inefficiency had been keeping tabs on their hours of work, and had 'docked' their wages for the time they had taken off. There was a great deal of objection, naturally, and the Irishmen threatened a strike. The factory people told them to go ahead, and they would import workmen from America to take the places of the strikers. The Irishmen said if this was done they would chase the Americans out of town. However the matter was finally adjusted, I don't know; but what I do know, and have just told you, is enough to prove once more that actively appealing to the Irish in the south only when it is absolutely necessary."

"Conditions are entirely different in the north. Up there, there are many manufacturing plants, and the people are busy working them. They are not making Irish lace and linen any more, because the facilities of the plants have been turned over to the manufacture of linen for aeroplane wings. Linnen is used, because bullets perforate it without ripping it, and the industrial inhabitants of the north of Ireland are active in this and other ways, at this time when to be idle ought to be regarded as something in the nature of a crime against humanity."

"It is pretty well understood that the south of Ireland does not want Home Rule any more than it wants conscription. But it ought to be remembered that the absolute freedom the south wants is not possible without economic independence. Let the south emulate the north."

"Everybody knows, from recent news dispatches, the position the Roman Catholic clergy have taken with regard to conscription. In this connection, it has always seemed a strange thing to me that Roman Catholic clerical opposition to conscription has always been confined to the allied countries, and has never been, so far as I know, applied in the Central Empire or their allies."

Sir Bryan Mahon Quits

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—It is not yet definitely established who will succeed Sir Bryan Mahon as Irish Commander-in-Chief. There is so far no announcement regarding the Dublin Lord Mayor's projected visit to Washington.

The amount subscribed to the anti-conscription fund up to Wednesday is \$26,167 from 211 Irish parishes. It is believed the Nationalist Parliamentary Party will abstain from taking part in the Home Rule debates in London.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has undergone another serious, even if only local reverse. In an effort to cause the evacuation of the Ypres salient, by a thrust in flank toward the railway from Ypres to Poperinghe, he struck heavily, on Wednesday, at the hinge of the Anglo-French line from la Clytte to Voormezele. If this movement had been successful he would have outflanked the French positions on the three hills of Mont Noir, Mont Rouge, and Scherpenberg, and in forcing General Foch to withdraw here, have opened the way for the envelopment of Ypres from the south-west.

At 9 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, after a fierce bombardment, he flung some 25,000 men, consisting of two of von Helow's divisions, forward along a five mile front, stretching from the slopes of Scherpenberg to Voormezele, and pivoting on the village of Vierstraet, built on the crossroads midway between la Clytte and Voormezele. An hour later, the Germans, fighting on the most approved von Hindenburg system of waves, forced their way round the flank of Vierstraet to the Kleine Vierstraet cabaret, to the northwest of that village.

(Continued on page four, column three)

GERMAN OFFER OF PEACE IS SPURNED

Attempt of Alleged Agent of
German Chancellor and Foreign
Office to Place Proposals
Before President Wilson Fails

LONDON, England (Friday)—A story of how an attempted German peace offensive directed toward President Wilson was turned down ignominiously by Professor Heron, an American living in Geneva, is told by the Swiss correspondent of the Daily Mail in a dispatch dated at Annemasse, on the Franco-Swiss frontier. Professor Heron is described as a friend of President Wilson.

The German Government, according to the correspondent, sought to get peace offers sent to the President through Professor Heron, who was visited on April 19 by Professor Quiddie of Munich, a friend of Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor. Professor Quiddie was accompanied by the Dutch pacifist, Dr. Jong Van Beek.

Professor Quiddie said he had come to prepare the way for a merciful peace, and gave Professor Heron to understand that he spoke for Count von Hertling and the German Foreign Office. He assured the American professor that the peace party in the Reichstag was about to predominate in Germany, and that he wished to prepare President Wilson to take advantage of that auspicious moment.

Germany, Professor Quiddie said, was willing to make the following terms:

First—To grant autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine within the limits of the German Empire, provided the Allies would not broach the subject of Alsace-Lorraine at the peace conference.

Second—The Brest-Litovsk peace treaties not to be discussed at the peace conference, although the Allies might submit proposals for the revision of them and Germany might make certain concessions.

Third—No economic war against Germany after the war.

Fourth—German colonies to be restored.

Professor Quiddie asserted that the present offensive in France had the ultimate objective of achieving a durable peace.

Professor Heron, The Daily Mail's

(Continued on page four, column five)

COAHUILA BARS HUN PROPAGANDA

Governor Mireles of Mexican
State Says German Influences
Will Be Stamped Out—Will
Exchange Wheat for Corn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

DEL RIO, Tex.—German propagandists will not be tolerated in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, Gov. Espinosa Mireles of that state declared in a statement given out here on his arrival from Eagle Pass, where he crossed the Rio Grande as a member of a Mexican Mission to the United States that is said to have come for the purpose of promoting more friendly relations between the two republics. The Mexican officials entered the United States at Eagle Pass and proceeded to Del Rio, where they divided into two parties, one going to San Antonio and the other to the Pacific Coast.

"I wish to say to the American people," Governor Mireles said, "that as Governor of the State of Coahuila, Mexico, I will not tolerate German propaganda, and will stamp it out wherever found. Also to prove the sincere friendship between our country and the United States, our country will soon ask to exchange wheat and other foodstuffs for corn and other things that Mexico needs. The State of Coahuila has very large crops of wheat and other foodstuffs this year and is willing to share with the United States."

Other members of the Mexican mission are: Manuel Amaya of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Carranza government; Pastor Rouaix, Minister of Agriculture, and several other Mexican government officials.

In connection with the visit of the Mexican officials, it was announced that Governor Hobby of Texas and Governor Mireles of Coahuila would hold a conference.

No More Advice Received

Mexican Authorities Said to Have No
Knowledge of Reported Arrests

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican News Bureau announced today that in response to its investigation of reports that orders had been issued for the deportation from Mexico of Robert R. Murray, representative of the Committee on Public Information, and W. E. Wegland, an Associated Press correspondent, it had received the following telegram from the Chief of the Bureau of Information in the Mexican Foreign Office:

"The authorities who would know of no knowledge of the arrests to which you refer in your message."

No further advice regarding the two men have been received by any department of the United States Government and officials and others still are concerned about them.

MR. BORGLUM WAS TO BE AIRCRAFT PARTNER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Documents made available today from the official files of the Government show that Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, whose charges against the aircraft program have led to the impending inquiry, had been connected with negotiations for the establishment of a new aircraft producing corporation, in which he was to be a silent partner.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The agreement for the exchange of prisoners of war between France and Germany, reached at Brest, has been officially ratified by the German Government. The agreement will become effective on May 18, after which prisoners over the age of 48 years will be returned to their own country.

DAILY INDEX FOR MAY 10, 1918

Business and Finance.....	Pages 14-15
Stock Market Quotations	
Dividends Declared	
Produce Prices	
Weather Report	
New York Central Road Stands	
Stress Well	
New Problem in Check Collections	
Banking Situation Strong	
Real Estate Transactions	
Shipping News	
Editorials.....	Page 20
Mr. Asquith Blunders	
Canada's New Budget	
Missouri in the Senate	
Notes and Comments	
European War—	
President-Elect Alves of Brazil States	
His War Policy.....	1
Mr. Lloyd George's Reply to Maurice	
Letter.....	1
Office Reports.....	1
Berlin Choosing King for Finland.....	1
State of Coahuila, Mexico, Bars Ger-	
man Propaganda.....	1
Von Jagow on Lichow Paper.....	1
Canadians and the Front in Flanders	
Course of French Treason Inquiries.....	7
United States Steel Corporation to	
Make Big Guns.....	8
Report of Comforts Committee.....	8
Fame and There	
Wisdom and Economy in the War	
General News—	
The Irish of the South of Ireland.....	1
Recent Trading Facts of Spain.....	3
State to Take Title to Textile Schools	
Swiss Stock Dividend Claim Analyzed	
Massachusetts State Guards at Naval	
Rifle Range.....	8
Report of Comforts Committee.....	8
Arranged Auctions at the Boston Fish	
Pier.....	6
Senate Sub-Committee on Aircraft to	
Be Reorganized.....	6
I. W. W. Article Contains Veiled	
Warning.....	6

The Situation in Trans-Caucasia.....	7
Boston's Freight Rates Defended.....	8
Department of American Music Urged	
Corporation Income Tax to Stop	
Exemptions.....	8
Laws Urged to Prevent Frauds by	
Commission Agent.....	8
Camp Devens Activities.....	8
Dry Amendment in New Hampshire.....	9
Near-Beer Plants Increasing.....	9
Tax Collector Discusses Poll Problem	
Boston Elevated Railway Bill Passes	
House.....	9
Worcester Public Education Association	
.....	9
The Wellesley College Government	
Association.....	11
Marine Corps to Have Singing Instruc-	
tion.....	11
Dr. Addison on Future Industry.....	13
Illustrations.....	
David Lloyd George.....	1
Andrew Bonar Law	
Herbert H. Asquith.....	2
Mayor of English Town Greets Ameri-	
can Officers.....	12
Dinner Table Candles.....	12
On the Paris-Versailles Road.....	13
Rainbow Bridge, Arizona.....	13
Letters.....	Page 3
Music.....	Page 11
Mr. Yeakey Directs Orchestral Concert	
Politics: National—	
Revenue Revision Not Favored.....	6
Special Articles	
Notes on the News.....	13
People in the News.....	13
By Other Editors.....	17
The World on Wheels.....	18
Sporting.....	Page 10
Major League Baseball	
Spring Football at Wisconsin	
University of Missouri Track	
The Home Forum.....	Page 19
"A New Heaven and a New Earth"	
Cameos and the Lusitania	

OSTEND HARBOR ENTRANCE CLOSED

Obsolete British Cruiser Sunk
Between the Piers of the
Channel Leading to Harbor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Admiralty announces that the port of Ostend was successfully closed last night by the sinking of the obsolete cruiser *Vindictive*, filled with concrete, between the piers and across Ostend Harbor entrance.

LONDON, England (Friday)—An Admiralty statement issued today says:

"Operations designed to close the ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge were successfully completed last night, when the obsolete cruiser *Vindictive* was sunk between the piers and across the entrance to Ostend Harbor. "Since the attack on Zeebrugge on April 23 the *Vindictive* had been filled with concrete and fitted as a block ship for this purpose.

"Our light forces have returned to their base with the loss of one motor launch, which had been damaged and was sunk by orders of the Vice."

(Continued on page four, column seven)

PRESIDENT-ELECT SPEAKS FOR BRAZIL

Mr. Alves Says His Country
Will Follow Course of United
States to End of the War —
Pan-Americanism Is Indorsed

SAO PAULO, Brazil—"Brazil will follow the course of the United States to the end of the war. The change of the administration will not alter our policy of backing up the leadership of the United States in the most friendly and genuine way."

The speaker was President-elect Rodriguez Alves, who will return to the presidential chair of Brazil for the second time on Nov. 15. In a most convincing manner and without equivocation, the next chief executive, in an interview Thursday, the first he has given since his election, outlined his war policy, about which speculation has been rife.

Before making his statement the President-elect read very carefully the original copy of President Wilson's letter of Jan. 16 to the United Press in which he outlined the aims of the United States. Speaking slowly and seriously, he said:

"The sentiment expressed in this letter is worthy of the best traditions of the United States. It carries the same conviction which has made the recognized spokesman of the Allies of a man whose genius was not suspected before the war crisis. The attention drawn by his commanding style and unquestionable sincerity, based on extreme prudence and patience before action, has enabled him to carry South American thinkers along with him in sentiment if not always in action. The self-abnegation of the United States in offering themselves as sacrifices in the war, and in abandoning the pursuits of peace without selfish individual ambitions and without a single objective which is not guaranteed to all peoples, has given President Wilson unprecedented moral authority and has raised the United States in universal estimation to a position from which it can accomplish the absolute solidarity of the democracies of the western hemisphere without inciting the slightest envy or suspicion."

"The unanimity of support the United States is giving to President Wilson, coupled with his own faithfulness to democratic fundamentals, has unprecedentedly strengthened the possibilities of his benign activities. It has eliminated in Brazil, as in the rest of the world, the latent prejudice that the United States is open to suspicion of selfishness."

"The course of the United States during the war crisis stirs my personal pride that, during my previous administration from 1903 to 1906, with Señor Rio Branca as Foreign Secretary, we gave much attention to promoting the closest relationship with the United States. By raising our Washington legation to the rank of an embassy and promoting the second Pan-American Congress, we so manifested our regard that Brazil was honored with a visit from that other great statesman, Elihu Root, who, like President Wilson, greatly advanced South American understanding and appreciation of the high purposes of the United States."

"For even stronger reasons the same policy will be followed during my second administration. Our main foreign policy will be to eliminate prejudices, and suspicions between all American countries, just as, on the occasion of Mr. Root's memorable visit to Brazil, I personally and heartily indorsed extension of the trip to the other great southern republics."

"I repeat that this will continue to be the basis of Brazil's international policy. Meanwhile, we recognize that, by the enormity of her sacrifices and her unselfish contribution to democracy in the present trouble, the United States, in the opinion of Brazilians, has earned the right to the liberty of voicing and interpreting the sentiments of the western republics in any movement to promote the unity of purpose and mutual confidence which



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Vandyke
The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George

are most essential to the common good of all."

"Then you prefer Pan-Americanism to the policy of Latin-Americanism: the President-elect was asked."

"Unquestionably Brazil stands for Pan-Americanism," he replied, "having been for years in closest sympathy with the United States and seemingly having understood the Washington policy better than some others have. Brazil has everything she desires territorially and she covets nothing of her neighbors. Naturally she recognizes that the United States is equally endowed and equally uncovetous. Brazil has never taken seriously the myth that the United States is ambitious for territorial acquisition."

"Speaking for Brazil only, Pan-Americanism is the most sensible policy. The resourcefulness and financial strength of the United States offer much that we need after the war. On the other hand, the development of Brazil's natural wealth offers much to the United States. Any state policy which retards the meeting of these interests is too short-sighted long to survive."

BERLIN CHOOSING KING FOR FINLAND

Correspondent Reports That Ne-
gotiations Over Crown Have
Begun With Duke Adolf
Friedrich of Mecklenburg

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung's Berlin correspondent states that undoubtedly the idea of Finland becoming a kingdom prevails in Berlin; and negotiations have begun with Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg, regarding his acceptance of the Finnish crown. The well-informed Berlin view is that neither Sweden nor Denmark will oppose his candidature.

Meanwhile the Vice-Chancellor has declared in the Reichstag Main Committee that Germany's military intervention in Finland aimed merely at political and military security and peace on the Baltic, Finland's future development being purely a Finnish affair.

Regarding Estonia and Livonia he said that they must first clear up their relations to Russia, in which case Germany would gladly support them and must then, he considered, place their Government and popular representation on a broader basis, though that was their own affair.

The Lithuanians must establish their own administration and government, while Germany pursued the same aim there as in other Baltic countries.

Regarding Ukraine, the Vice-Chancellor said that all were agreed that there should be no interference in its internal affairs. This, however, was limited by the aim of the German march into Ukraine for the restoration of order and by the regard for German troops. In the existing situation, a military administration there was quite indispensable.

Regarding the border states, generally, the Vice-Chancellor said that cultural and economic relations with them was in Germany's interest as well as theirs, and the former hoped particularly for advantages relative to the safeguarding of her food supplies and then to what might be summarized under the general term of colonization.

"The relationship of these states to us," he added, "shall and must furnish us with military security of our frontiers against Russia, which security we cannot renounce."

Queen of Rumania Rejects Treaty

AMSTERDAM, Holland, May 9—Queen Marie of Rumania, according to

WAR CHEST PLANS DROPPED TILL OCT. 1

Cambridge (Mass.) Committee
Postpones Further Considera-
tion Following Protest From
Committee of 88 Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Following an announcement that the executive committee of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee unanimously indorses the recent statement of its executive manager, Henry B. Endicott, opposing the war chest plan, a meeting of the war chest committee in this city Thursday night voted to postpone even consideration of the plan until Oct. 1. A petition from 88 citizens of this city was read at the meeting asking that the war chest plan be dropped.

The petition addressed to Mayor Quinn follows:

"We respectfully submit for your consideration the following:

"That the war chest plan, so-called, is a poor substitute for what is already being done by the people of Cambridge, for—it proposes to raise a fixed sum annually while the war lasts, for the support of the work, the growth and needs of which no one can foresee.—It diminishes the power of the local organizations now at work to run themselves in accordance with the general organization to which they belong.—It prevents the cultivation and the creation of constituency by the local branches of such general organizations.—It proposes to gather all the gifts into one fund to be dispensed according to the will of a central committee, thus substituting a committee's wishes for the wishes of the individual giver."

"For all these reasons, we, the undersigned people of Cambridge record ourselves in opposition to the 'war chest,' and respectfully urge you as Mayor, to help keep Cambridge free of it."

The petition is signed by Prof. William Roscoe Thayer of Harvard, Mrs. Thayer; Arthur Beane, graduate secretary of the Phillips Brooks House; Edmund M. Parker and Joseph G. Thorp, and others.

A report of the committee of five, appointed to form plans for a war chest at the meeting a week ago, was read, stating that the committee was in favor of "this method of collecting funds," but on account of considerable opposition recommended that the "operation" of the plan be suspended until next fall. The use of the word "operation" in the report was objected to by Mr. Thorp, W. W. Davis, Cambridge Food Administrator, and others, who explained that if such a report were accepted it would mean that the meeting indorses the war chest. After some discussion a motion of Mr. Davis to substitute "consideration" for "operation" in the report was unanimously passed.

During the meeting a Mr. Hall, who announced himself as "not a member of this committee on the war chest," asked the Mayor, who acted as chairman, how the war-chest committee was appointed. An explanation by Forris W. Norris, president of the Board of Trade, followed, in which Mr. Norris said that postponement of the drive had been decided on after a conference at which the executive committee of the Cambridge Red Cross had agreed to support the war chest if the movement were postponed. Henry R. Brigham, chairman of the executive committee of the Red Cross, said that he believed Mr. Norris was mistaken in the sentiment of the executive committee, as what they had agreed to do was postpone discussion of the war chest plan until after the Red Cross drive scheduled for May 20, but had not agreed to support it.

Elliot Emerson, chairman of the Red

MR. LLOYD GEORGE WINS IN MAURICE LETTER DEBATE

Mr. Asquith's Motion Calling for
Appointment of a Select Com-
mittee of Inquiry Rejected by
293 Votes to 106

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—Mr. Asquith's motion calling for a select committee of inquiry in General Maurice's charges was rejected by 293 votes to 106. Many of those who trooped out from the floor and galleries of the House of Commons yesterday after Mr. Lloyd George's devastating reply to General Maurice must have gone with a feeling of acute bewilderment. They had listened to one of the most telling, most crushing speeches Mr. Lloyd George has ever delivered, a speech which, to all appearances, left not one stone standing upon another of General Maurice's structure of accusation against the Government, which, indeed, crushed it to powder. They had listened to the Prime Minister revealing the fact that General Maurice, "Who I thought was a great friend of mine," had never said one word to him in private on the lines of his letter, never raised his voice in counsel of the War Cabinet, never complained through his superior, the Chief of General Staff. They had heard the Prime Minister stating that the information he had given the House, information denounced by General Maurice as misleading, was supplied to him by General Maurice's own department; that statements of which General Maurice had complained had been in some instances sent to him and others in shape of Cabinet minutes for his correction, if necessary, and that he had replied that he had no comments to make.

Rarely had a Prime Minister had a case of so much strength, so far as one can judge from hearing it, and many even of those who accuse the Prime Minister of unique ability in making a case must have felt convinced that a young, distinguished general, with a great career before him, had gratuitously staked his all on a flimsy case against the Government of misrepresentation which he must have known would not stand five minutes' analysis. And yet, some must have thought, how explain General Maurice? Journalists who have met him week by week, including The Christian Science Monitor representative, must have found him a British soldier of the best type, of extremely lucid mentality, painstakingly cautious in statement and unswervingly accurate in the light of subsequent developments. Everywhere in his profession and among his intimates, he has the same reputation for extreme efficiency, accuracy and caution, the last person, in short, who would have been expected to defy the King's regulations, and commit a breach of discipline; which, as coming from so distinguished a general, might have the gravest effect on the morale of the army at this critical hour. That was the puzzle for the solution of which many people after Mr. Lloyd George's speech last night must be searching.

Unless later speeches or future developments shed fresh light on the matter, they will search probably in vain. Many others, perhaps, will conclude with The Times that the whole wretched affair "has deeper inspiration than all its agents realize"; that it is another instance of the working of those sinister subterranean influences concisely summed up in the popular phrase, "the hidden hand," which are at work in every allied country, in shipyard, munitions shop or government, always working to handicap, disrupt and divide the allied nations in their fight for freedom, and, frequently, bending to this malevolent purpose good instruments as well as evil ones.

Yesterday's events in the House of Commons were recognized as a severe test for the Government, who were certain, in almost any case, of a majority, but who had either to prove themselves clearly right, or go. On walking to the House, therefore, The Christian Science Monitor representative was not surprised at a sight rarely seen in war time of a crowd gathered in the neighborhood of the House, to watch prominent personalities of Parliament arrive for the debate. The House itself was crowded to the doors, and members crowded into the side galleries. The distinguished strangers' gallery was packed as it probably has not been since the war began. In the seat above the clock at the Archbishop of Canterbury with the Marquis Imperiali, Italian Ambassador, and, near by, were Andrew Fisher, Lord Bessborough, Lord Trimor, former viceroy of Ireland, and other infrequent visitors to the House.

Mr. Asquith took his seat in comparative silence, while the Prime Minister was greeted with some cheering, indicating the predisposition of the House in his favor. Rising immediately after questions Mr. Asquith made it clear, straightaway, that his motion was not to be regarded as an attack on the Government.

After a contemptuous reference to those persons gifted with more imagination than charity and more stupidity than either, who regarded him as a person waiting with hungry impatience to resume the cares and responsibilities of office, he declared that if he ever felt it his duty to ask

The House to ensure the Government, he promised he would do so in a direct and unequivocal form. His case was briefly that the Government had themselves stated on Tuesday, there was a case urgently calling for inquiry which must be in secret, because most confidential documents would have to be examined. The Government proposed a court of two judges. He considered this court unsuitable and undesirable, and he had put forward his motion for a select committee in the honest conviction that the Government would be prepared to accept and adopt it.

Mr. Asquith's tone and words were consistent with the attitude of support of the Government, coupled with reasonable criticism, which he has adopted since he left office. In concluding, however, he warned the Government that if, as reported, they proposed to make a final reply to General Maurice, there and then it would be purely an ex-parte statement, which he strongly deprecated, in the interests of all. Clearly, however, Mr. Asquith was not going to lead an offensive against the Government.

Mr. Lloyd George followed, and showed from the outset that he was going to deal with all the vague and largely undefined charges which have lately threatened to weaken the Government, as well as with General Maurice's specific statements. Firstly, he dealt with the latter, showing the figures and facts on which he had made his statements emanated almost entirely from General Maurice's own department.

Secondly, he went behind that to what he called the real issue, namely, the allegation that the Government had ordered the army to take over a section of the French line with the consequent weakening of the British forces, without the consent and against the strongly expressed wishes of Sir William Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig. On the contrary, he showed that all, including the Government, were reluctant to take over the extra line, but yielded to "excessively strong" French pressure, and that it was really the Commander-in-Chief and General Robertson who were in the first instance responsible for doing so, with the Government fully endorsing their action and supporting their formulation of policy in this matter, but coming into the matter only as the finally responsible authority.

Thirdly, Mr. Lloyd George went still deeper, and asserted flatly that General Maurice's letter and previous political storms were all expressions of hostility to that unity of command to which they had finally struggled. The Prime Minister closed with a gravely worded examination of the possible terrible effects of example from such a high quarter as General Maurice's of breach of discipline, which was the life of the army and with an urgent appeal to the members to cease "these distracting, paralyzing and rending controversies." The national unity and the army unity were threatened at the moment when the Germans were gathering over against them for the greatest blow of the war. "I beg and implore that there be an end of this sniping."

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday).—Mr. Lloyd George was cheered loudly when he arose to speak in the House of Commons yesterday, on the Maurice letter incident. He said he had been treated unfairly. It was the business of General Maurice to come to the Cabinet and point out where the ministers had made mistakes, he declared.

Denying that the strength of the British fighting forces had been misrepresented, as stated by General Maurice, Mr. Lloyd George asserted the figures which he had given were taken from official records at the War Office. Since that time he had made inquiries on this point, he added, and the figures were not inaccurate.

The demand made by Mr. Asquith for a select committee was characterized by the Premier as without precedent in the history of the House.

During the time General Maurice was in office and when he had access to information and to the ministers themselves, Mr. Lloyd George said, he never challenged statements of the ministers.

In regard to the comparison between the enemy and the allied forces, the Premier added, was charged with misleading the public, but all figures on which his statement was based came from General Maurice's department.

The statement that three British divisions were present in Egypt, he explained, was made at a Cabinet meeting, when General Maurice was present, and he had never corrected it.

Regarding the extension of the British front, the Premier went on, General Maurice was at Versailles, but was not in the council chamber. He was in a building outside, with others, assisting the council. The extension of the front of General Gough's army, the Premier declared, was never discussed at that council, and the extension was an accomplished fact before the council met.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Mr. Lloyd George said, was reluctant to extend his line, and so was the War Cabinet. The extension, he added, was in response to very great pressure from France.

Field Marshal Haig at one time was under the impression, Mr. Lloyd George declared, that the Cabinet had taken the decision as to the extension of the line without his consent, but the Imperial Chief of Staff had sent a memorandum explaining the matter.

The military representatives at the Versailles council had examined into the proposals for the extension of the British line and had suggested a compromise, the Premier stated, and the extension took place under an agreement between Field Marshal Haig and General Pétain, the French commander.

"Since I have thrown myself into the vigorous prosecution of the war, I have been drenched with 'cocoa press' slop," said the Premier.

It was General Maurice's duty, the

Premier asserted, to tell the ministers they had erred in an important statement of facts. He had never heard a syllable of the matter until he saw it in the newspapers. He would ask the House to give a judgment respecting it today.

Mr. Lloyd George said General Maurice, in the absence of the chief of staff, attended the Cabinet meeting on the day after his (the Premier's) speech. He was there on the next day as well. He did not call attention to the fact that Mr. Lloyd George's statements were inaccurate.

The Premier added that he was in daily contact with General Maurice on war business. They were constantly discussing the question of figures, because General Maurice was an authority, as director of military operations.

The Premier, discussing General Maurice's action, said he had ascertained that General Maurice had never made representations to the chief of staff on the subject.

"Yet," the Premier continued, sarcastically, "this is so important that a select committee must be set up to inquire into it; so important as to justify General Maurice's tramping on the King's regulations and setting up an example of indiscipline to the whole army."

Both he and Mr. Bonar Law were anxious for an examination of their statements by a perfectly impartial tribunal. There was a mass of confidential documents involved, and he maintained that a select committee

was not the best tribunal to investigate facts when passions were aroused.

The House of Commons long ago came to a similar decision when such questions as disputed elections were involved. Mr. Asquith had deprecated a select committee to investigate Mesopotamia for reasons which the Premier considered right.

With reference to the strength of the army, the Premier said:

"There is absolutely no doubt that there was a very considerable addition to the man-power of the army at the beginning of 1918 as compared with the man-power at the beginning of 1917. There was a great increase in the man-power of the army throughout the world in 1918 as compared with 1917. But the increase in France was greater than the average throughout the whole area."

"I do not know whether General Maurice had that in mind when he talked about fighting strength. He must draw a distinction between the combatant and noncombatant. Let me say at once that I do not accept that distinction when he talks about fighting strength, as to who are combatants and who are noncombatants. (Cries of 'Oh! Oh!')

"Are those men who stopped the advance of the Germans at Amiens the other day combatants? They are not, if you begin to make distinctions."

"Are the men who are under fire every day making roads and railways and railroads, who suffer severe casualties, combatants or noncombatants? Does anyone mean to tell me that they are not part of the fighting strength of the army?"

Reading from a document which he said came from General Maurice's department nine days after the Premier's speech the sentence: "From the statement included it will be seen that the combatant strength of the British Army was greater on the first of January, 1918, than on the first of January, 1917," the Premier continued:

"I have been charged with misleading the public and leaving the public to believe that at the time of the attack the allied position on the western front was that we had a slight superiority in infantry, a superiority in cavalry and a superiority in artillery. The whole of these figures were based on statements made by General Maurice."

With reference to the extension of the British front, after declaring that General Maurice, though at Versailles, was not in the council chamber, the Premier said:

"There was not a single yard taken over as the result of the Versailles Council. Although General Maurice did not say so, the real point was this: It was asked in a question by Mr. Lambert whether this portion of the line had not been taken over by the War Cabinet against the objection of Field Marshal Haig and General Robertson. There was not a word of truth in it. Of course, Field Marshal Haig was not anxious to extend his line, nor was the War Cabinet. The pressure from the French Government and the French Army was enormous. What was done was not done in response to pressure from the War Cabinet."

"I am not suggesting for a moment that our French allies were acting unfairly. There was considerable ferment in France last year on the subject of the length of the line held by the French army. The French losses had been enormous and they had sustained the great strain of the fighting for three years."

"There was a larger proportion of

French manhood put into the line than in any other belligerent country. They held a front of 325 miles; we held 120 miles."

"But the Germans were massed much more densely against our line, and our lines were much more vulnerable. The French were pressing us to extend our line in order that they might withdraw men from the army for purposes of agriculture. Their agriculture output had fallen enormously and they found it essential that they should withdraw part of their men for the purpose of cultivating their soil."

"The chief of the French staff, General Robertson and the Cabinet felt that it was inevitable that during the winter months there should be some extension, and they acknowledged that something had to be done to meet the French demands."

"The principles laid down by General Robertson and accepted by the Cabinet were:

"(1) They accepted in principle that there must be an extension of the British line;

"(2) That the time and extent must be left to the two commanders-in-chief to settle together;

"(3) That no extension was possible until the offensive was over;

"(4) That the line to be taken over must depend upon the military policy for 1918 and upon the rôle assigned those armies."

Every one, said the Premier, would admit those were sound proposals. The Cabinet accepted them without demur. They have never departed from those conclusions one iota during the negotiations. There was a meeting at Boulogne between Mr. Lloyd George, General Robertson, M. Painlevé and General Foch, which had been summoned to discuss an important question concerning the Foreign Office. M. Painlevé raised the question of an extension of the front.

Mr. Lloyd George was not in the least prepared for that, and he told General Robertson that it was a matter he must deal with, and the whole matter was dealt with by General Robertson.

In consequence of this subject having been raised and discussed at this conference, Field Marshal Haig got the impression that some decision had been arrived at by the Cabinet without his consent. Consequently, General Robertson drew up the following memorandum:

"At the recent Boulogne conference between the Prime Minister, Mr. Painlevé, General Foch and myself the question of extending our front was raised by the French representative."

Mr. Lloyd George interjected: "Having regard to the assertion, that we overruled Field Marshal Haig and General Robertson, I want the House to note these words."

The memorandum continued:

"The reply given was that, while in principle we, of course, were ready to do whatever could be done, the matter was one that could not be discussed in the absence of Field Marshal Haig or during the continuance of the present operation, and that due regard must also be had to the plan of operations for next year."

"It was suggested as best for the field marshal to come to an arrangement with General Pétain, when this could be done. I am aware that no further formal discussion has taken place, and the matter therefore cannot be regarded as decided."

"Further, I feel sure," continued the memorandum, "that the War Cabinet would not think of deciding such an important question without obtaining Field Marshal Haig's view, and I am replying in the above sense."

"That was on the 18th of October," said the Premier, "and the War Cabinet fully approved of the communication. Field Marshal Haig replied at once that that threw a new light on the Boulogne decision."

The Premier complained that, although it had been repeatedly asserted that Field Marshal Haig was not consulted, Haig's reply, explaining the new light, was never mentioned.

On Oct. 24 this question was first formally discussed with the War Cabinet. There was further pressure from the French Government and General Robertson gave his views concerning the line the British ought to take. This conclusion was recorded in the minutes of the War Cabinet as follows:

"After hearing the chief of staff the following conclusion was recorded: 'The War Cabinet approved the suggestion of the chief of staff that he should reply to Field Marshal Haig in the following sense: The War Cabinet are of the opinion that in deciding to what extent the British troops can take over the line from the French regard must be had to the necessity for giving them a reasonable opportunity for leave for rest and training during the winter months and for the plan of operations for next year, and further that, while the present offensive continues it will not be possible to commence taking over more. The general military policy for next year is now under consideration and will subsequently form the subject of a conference with the allied governments. In these circumstances the War Cabinet fear that until this policy is settled it will be premature to decide finally whether the British front can be extended by four divisions, or to a greater or a less extent than this.'"

"That was communicated to Field Marshal Haig and never departed from," said the Premier. "Afterward came the Cambrai incident and the Italian disaster, which necessitated our sending troops from France. That made it difficult for the field marshal to carry out the promise he had made to General Pétain for a certain extension, which was not as large as the one which subsequently took place."

"It was then that the present French Premier came in, and he is not an easy gentleman to refuse, (laughter and cheers.) He was very insistent that the British Army should take the line over. We stood by the position that that was for decision by the commander-in-chief. We never swerved from that position."

"At last M. Clemenceau suggested

that the question should be 'examined by the military representatives at Versailles, and that the Versailles Council should decide, if there were any difference of opinion. The military representatives at Versailles examined the question, and the only interference, if it was interference, of the War Cabinet was that they communicated with the Chief of Staff, who we thought was in France at the time, and Field Marshal Haig to urge upon them the importance of their case for Versailles so as to make the strongest possible case for the British view."

"That was the only interference so far as the British Cabinet was concerned. The military representatives at Versailles suggested a compromise between the British and French view, coupling it with the recommendation that steps ought to be taken by the French Army to assist the British, if attacked."

"That recommendation was to come up for discussion at the meeting of the Versailles Council on Feb. 1. Before that meeting Field Marshal Haig and General Robertson met and entered into an agreement for an extension of the front to Verissey (?) and Field Marshal Haig reported that to the Versailles Council. No further extension of the line occurred."

"That is the whole story, and I want to make it perfectly plain that Field Marshal Haig's action in taking over the extension had the full approval of the British Cabinet, having regard to the pressure from the French authorities."

"Field Marshal Haig had no option but to make the extension. He was, in our judgment, absolutely right in that course. Naturally he would have preferred not to have done it."

"What has been the result? There have been pernicious rumors, full of mischief, full of harm so far as the British Army is concerned, that we, in spite of the remonstrances of Field Marshal Haig and General Robertson, forced them to take a risk they ought never to have taken. Does anyone suppose that Field Marshal Haig would for a moment have accepted such responsibility?"

"I am not sorry that this opportunity has been given to dispose, once for all, of these rumors. But the real lesson of this discussion about the extension of the line was the importance of the unity of command, and it would never have arisen but for that. Instead of separate army commands, we have now one united army and one commander responsible for the whole and every part. I am glad of that."

"But it was not so much a question of length of line. It was a question of the reserves massed behind them. There are two general considerations to which I must refer. I would like to say something about the effect of such action as General Maurice's on the discipline of the army. It was a flagrant breach of discipline, which I regret. Mr. Asquith failed to deprecate this."

"If there was a vote of censure on the Government we could not possibly continue operations, if it carried, and Mr. Asquith would then be responsible for the Government." (Cries of "No! No!") Cheers and "Wait and see!"

The Premier continued his reference to General Maurice's breach of discipline, and asserted that he ought to have tried everything before he did such a thing. Then he added:

"I wonder if it is worth while to make another appeal to all sections of the country. These controversies are distracting, paralyzing, rendering. It is difficult enough for any ministers to do their work fighting this war. We had months of controversy over unity of command. This is really a sort of remnant of that controversy. National unity is threatened; the unity of the army is threatened."

"We have been occupied in hunting up records, minutes, letters, interviews, raking up what happened over a whole 12 months in the War Cabinet. And this at such a moment!"

"I have just returned from France where the generals were telling me how the Germans were silently preparing, perhaps for the biggest blow of the war. These things are happening now. They are asking me for certain help. I have brought home a list of things they want done and I wanted to attend to them."

"I really beg for our common country, the fate of which is in the balance now and in the next few weeks, I beg and implore that there should be an end to this sniping."

In making his motion for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the charges made by General Maurice, Mr. Asquith said he thought it was not the business of Parliament to constantly inquire into the conduct of successive phases of the war. The House of Commons, he added, had more than enough of such inquiries already.

He denied that his motion respecting the Maurice affair was designed to obtain a vote of censure of the Government, saying it was absurd to describe it as such. Should he find it his duty to censure the Government, he said, he hoped that he would have the courage to do so in direct and unequivocal form.

Mr. Asquith said that when he put down his motion he thought it would be accepted by the Government. He had never yet given an adverse vote on any proposal made by the Government. He had endeavored to help the Government in the prosecution of the war and in defining its great purposes and the peace for which the Allies were struggling.

He said neither he nor his colleagues had been concerned in the composition or publication of General Maurice's letter. If, as he saw, the Government intended to state the facts, it would be anticipating the conclusions of any tribunal and would be only an ex-parte statement.

The former Premier said he knew many of his friends had thought he had been faint-hearted in this matter and that there were persons other than his friends who thought of him as being devoured by impatience to resume office.

"I am quite content," he added, "to

leave judgment of that kind to the House and my fellow countrymen."

Mr. Asquith concluded:

"I suggest to the House that it is in the common interest of the Government themselves, the army, the state, the Allies and of unhampered prosecution of the war to set up a tribunal of inquiry which from its constitution and power would be able to give prompt, decisive and authoritative judgment. I hope that in regard to some of these matters there has been a genuine and honest misunderstanding."

Mr. Bonar Law suggested that he knew of no member of the House who was not either friendly or unfriendly to the Government and would not start with prejudice.

Mr. Asquith said: "I am sorry to hear the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as leader of this House and custodian and trustee of its great traditions, should think it right or even decent to suggest that you cannot get five men who are not so steeped in party prejudice that upon a pure issue of fact they cannot be trusted to give judgment. I leave it there."

The Premier then said: "A distinguished general who, for good or bad reasons, has ceased to occupy an office he held for two years, has after he left that office challenged the statements made by two Ministers during the time he was in office. During that time he never challenged those statements, when he not merely had access to official information, but to the Ministers themselves."

Sir Edward Carson deprecated an inquiry either by two judges or a special committee, but would, if compelled to choose between them, prefer the latter. He besought the House to take stock of where they stood and ask themselves whether they were being offensive to the country or the Allies by a continuance of the debate.

"If the Prime Minister and other ministers are not able to assert their own veracity and be believed in the House," he said, "there is no longer any possibility of carrying on the Government."

He appealed to Mr. Asquith who, he said, "has always acted in a patriotic way on every occasion," not to proceed with the motion in the interest of the country, of the dignity of the relations between the civil and military powers, as well as an example to the people of the country, who are going through a very trying time. "They should close up their ranks," he concluded.

Lord Hugh Cecil, member of the Privy Council, said the Premier had made a brilliant speech that was more effective as an attack on General Maurice than as a defense of the Government. He appealed to the Government not to cling to office, but when convinced that they could not command a great body of the national support, without which any government is useless in time of war, they should resign and so enable it to be seen whether a stronger government could not be formed. After he had spoken, a few minor members made brief remarks, when, amid cries of "Divide," closure was proposed and accepted.

Immediately after Mr. Asquith's motion was rejected the Premier left the House, being loudly cheered.

London Press Comment

Newspapers Believe Country Wants No More Parliamentary Strife

LONDON, England (Friday).—Judging from the newspapers, the country is tired of parliamentary strife, and while the present Government is much criticized no alternative finds strong support.

The Daily Mail says that not a rag of General Maurice's pretensions in dictum is left and asks who again will ever pay the least attention to anything he says. It declares that Mr. Asquith was out-generated and out-fought.

The Premier's answer, says The Daily Telegraph, was complete and overwhelming and showed that General Maurice had not a shadow of justification for any of his charges.

The Daily Chronicle, voicing the second view, says that the issues were left in the same mischievous obscurity as before the Premier spoke, because of the uncertainty in the mind of the public. It declares the Premier's statement does not remove the serious disquiet from the mind of the army.

The Daily News refers to the Premier's withdrawal of the plan of a judicial inquiry as political juggling, and says he buried the inquiry into charges affecting British honor and the honor of Parliament. It adds:

"Major-General Maurice's charges remain unaffected by this melodrama, and the public is left to laugh or weep, according to its humor, at the latest achievement of political wizardry."

Mr. Lloyd George, says the Morning Post, sought to substantiate one series

of one-sided and unsupported statements by another series.

"Because the House of Commons chose to be satisfied with Mr. Lloyd George's statement," it adds, "it does not follow that the people outside the House will be equally pliable. In this matter, as in others, the Commons has ceased to represent the nation. The Government survived another emergency, but under existing conditions it must recur, and each succeeding crisis leaves it weaker and more discredited."

The Times, apparently converted from some of its previously expressed views by the Premier's speech, drops its contention in favor of an inquiry. It refers to the Premier's "staggering and startling revelations" with reference to the statements of Major-General Maurice, whose whole case, it says, goes by default. It adds that it is charitable to assume that General Maurice was made the instrument of more able and less honorable men, and thinks it hardly surprising that the House of Commons should have refused decisively to hear any more of him.

The lobbyist of The Daily News says some of the Liberals who regularly supported the Government voted against them on the ground that the issue ought not to be made a question of confidence.

Position of Opposition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday).—The point is made, this morning, that as the Opposition whips acted as tellers in the division against the Government, last night, and as the Opposition leader led his followers into the lobby against the Government, a change has taken place in the relations between the two front benches, and that an organized Opposition now exists.

With Mr. Asquith, however, declining to recognize his motion as a vote of censure on the Government, but only as a motion to set up certain machinery to make inquiries which the Government themselves described as necessary, this is perhaps too extreme a view to take.

Apart from some cross voting, members voted very much as anticipated. One Unionist, Col. Aubrey Herbert, voted with the minority, and there were some Unionist abstentions. Many Liberals supported the Government, but the majority supported Mr. Asquith.

OBJECTS OF MISSION TO SOUTH AMERICA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday).—The objects of the official British mission's visit to South America, where it arrived at Rio de Janeiro on Wednesday, are officially described as to congratulate those countries which have taken action to show sympathy with the allied cause and by personal contact with their statesmen to make known with increased force "the principles and ideals in this country in persevering in the war"; to discuss economic questions, and to permit British representatives, long absent from the United Kingdom, to refresh their knowledge of questions of policy.

AUSTRIA AND THE SOUTHERN SLAVS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—Regarding Austria's impending concessions to Hungary, the Vossische Zeitung Budapest correspondent states that Dalmatia is to be added with Croatia to the Hungarian crown lands, whereas Bosnia-Herzegovina will be attached to the Hungarian State, the obvious meaning of the differential treatment being the intention to prevent the formation of the nucleus of a compact southern Slav State, within Hungarian territory.

BRITISH MINESWEEPER SUNK

LONDON, England (Friday).—A British minesweeper struck a mine and sank on May 1, the Admiralty announces. Three officers and 23 men were lost.

London Press Comment

Newspapers Believe Country Wants No More Parliamentary Strife

LONDON, England (Friday).—Judging from the newspapers, the country is tired of parliamentary strife, and while the present Government is much criticized no alternative finds strong support.

The Daily Mail says that not a rag of General Maurice's pretensions in dictum is left and asks who again will ever pay the least attention to anything he says. It declares that Mr. Asquith was out-generated and out-fought.

The Premier's answer, says The Daily Telegraph, was complete and overwhelming and showed that General Maurice had not a shadow of justification for any of his charges.

The Daily Chronicle, voicing the second view, says that the issues were left in the same mischievous obscurity as before the Premier spoke, because of the uncertainty in the mind of the public. It declares the Premier's statement does not remove the serious disquiet from the mind of the army.

The Daily News refers to the Premier's withdrawal of the plan of a judicial inquiry as political juggling, and says he buried the inquiry into charges affecting British honor and the honor of Parliament. It adds:

"Major-General Maurice's charges remain unaffected by this melodrama, and the public is left to laugh or weep, according to its humor, at the latest achievement of political wizardry."

Mr. Lloyd George, says the Morning Post, sought to substantiate one series

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted to favor, 11. Number that have voted against, 9. Number that have yet to vote, 27. Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9. VIRGINIA—Jan. 10. KENTUCKY—Jan. 14. SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 22. NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25. MARYLAND—Feb. 13. MONTANA—Feb. 19. TEXAS—March 4. DELAWARE—March 18. SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20. MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

LORD DERBY AND DISLOYAL TALKERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday).—Lord Derby, the new British Ambassador to France, addressing the Anglo-American Press Association yesterday, spoke of the British gratification at the appointment of an allied generalissimo, and referring directly to the press, spoke of what in England is called the little-tattle of irresponsible people, of which there was a great deal too much.

"It is not believed in official circles," he said, "or by the best people in the country. There is a certain undercurrent of innuendo which may become deplorable. The trickle of innuendo may become a torrent of misapprehension or mistrust. Search it down to its base and it will be found to come from the common enemy, 'the Boche.'"

"Anything that makes for difficulty between the classes of one country or between countries or allies originates from the Boche, and a man repeating such petty stories is doing the Boche's work. If the press makes that man feel that he is not an ally but a Boche, you will see that such stories will cease once for all."

U-BOAT LANDS A MAN ON IRISH COAST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday).—The Christian Science Monitor representative at the Admiralty yesterday was shown the collapsible boat in which the man was landed from a German submarine, on the Irish coast, where he was captured and brought to the Tower of London as announced in the House of Commons. The boat measured about ten feet long when the canvas sides were fully extended and inflated.

Its construction is an ingenious combination of canvas and rubber, with struts pushed through canvas loops around the top of the sides and ends. The floor of the boat consists of thin wooden laths attached to the canvas. There is a nozzle at the stern where air is pumped into the sides to keep the component parts of the boat in position as when deflated it can be rolled into the size of an average holdall. A hole had been made in the sides, with the apparent object of scuttling the boat and so hiding the traces of the landing.

GRAIN FOR HOLLAND

ROTTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—It is announced here that the arrangements with Germany for guaranteeing the safety of ships to and from the United States to carry grain for Holland having been completed, the cargo steamers, Zyldek, No-cler and Delfland probably will sail on Saturday for America in exchange for the steamers Pollanda, Java and Stella, bound here.

London Press Comment

Newspapers Believe Country Wants No More Parliamentary Strife

LONDON, England (Friday).—Judging from the newspapers, the country is tired of parliamentary strife, and while the present Government is much criticized no alternative finds strong support.

RECENT TRADING PACTS OF SPAIN

Despite Propagandists' Efforts,
Workings of New Agreements
With England and France
Are Widely Approved

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Of the three important international trade agreements into which Spain has lately entered, those with England and France at present cause the most discussion and argument, and though they have been signed, it is evident from time to time, that there are elements whose origin is never in doubt, deplorable of causing trouble and difficulties.

The new Government has confirmed emphatically the policy embraced by its predecessor, but which it was too timid to support with any positive strength, namely that Spain must have absolute freedom to trade with whom she pleases and that in particular this declaration has in mind the three belligerents, France, England, and the United States.

It is quite clear at the present time that German efforts are being mercilessly directed at interfering with the American trade. The Government is also concerned with attacks directed against the Anglo-Spanish agreement. Thus it has just been stated that the Spanish ships are coming back from English ports without the coal which England has undertaken to supply.

It is pointed out that statements like this are very absurd, from whatever source they may emanate. It may have happened that before the agreement was signed England, having regard to her own necessities, was not able to supply every Spanish homeward bound ship with unlimited coal, but since that time the conditions of the agreement have been strictly respected, and, greatly to the country's advantage, the full supplies of coal have been sent.

In view of the circumstances of the situation, the Government has just considered it a wise and necessary measure to requisition the whole of the national shipping, and has done so. This is a momentous step which has been contemplated for a long time past, and there have been innumerable ministerial conferences upon it, and discussions between the various cabinets and the shipowning interests.

It has been abundantly necessary, but there has always been the serious difficulty of government control and organization, experiments in governmental management in Spain during the war not having been blessed with such results as to justify its extension on a large scale. What course things will now take remains to be seen, but the problem is a very difficult one, with the Germans showing every disposition to sink everything displaying the scarlet and orange flag.

The Premier, Señor Maura, has had some long conversations with captains and officers of the mercantile marine, and so also has Señor Pidal, the new Minister of Marine, whose appointment is considered to be a very good one, among the first to congratulate him, by the way, being Capt. Benton C. Decker, the naval attaché to the United States Embassy, who has just left Madrid for a visit to his own country, and Señor Lopez Munoz, who has the reputation for being one of the soundest former ministers in Spain on international questions and was until lately Spanish Minister at Lisbon, where he was sent by the Count de Romanones at a time of much anxiety, when Portugal had just entered into the war.

Señor Pidal is now taking a careful but very firm grip of the shipping question, and is in close communication continually with Señor Maura and Señor Dato, the Foreign Minister, while it is understood that the two latter have conjointly been devoting the deepest consideration of late to the new phase of the transatlantic shipping question which has been provoked by the German submarines preventing the usual sailings. And, in passing, it may be mentioned also that the Premier has had a long audience with the United States Ambassador on the subject of the commercial conventions.

The Germanophile papers, after they recognized that it was futile to attempt any further to impede the agreements, devoted themselves to attempts to make the Spaniards dissatisfied with them afterward. The clerical and military press have had much to do with this business of provoking discontent, and it should be added that the Maurist journals, up to the time that their chief assumed government again, were by no means innocent either, but inevitably they are now away on the opposite tack.

It is contended by the pro-German critics that England has had much the best of the bargain with Spain, though as Spain is getting the things she could not live without and the lack of which nearly brought her to a standstill, meaning principally coal, while England is taking back what she could certainly get on without, namely iron, and some things she does not want, such as Spanish fruits, which she buys to help Spain, the falsity of these criticisms is apparent to all who think and know the facts.

The same critics, however, say that Spain could have made better terms if she had tried, and that the treaty is very contemptuous of German orders and therefore will be a source of danger to Spanish sailors! The suggestion here is that Spain should have insisted on all trade with England being done in English ships. Again it was declared that it was not right that Spain, as a neutral, should make an agreement with England without doing the same thing with Germany. There may possibly be some remote Spaniards up in the mountains of Galicia to whom this seems a good point, but to all others the simple re-

joinder is that Spain is willing to make a dozen agreements with Germany if the latter can carry them out.

Business interests approve warmly of all these agreements and pay very little attention to the irritated German elements. They regard it as the beginning of a new commercial policy which will result in rich gains to the peninsula and gradually lead to the building up of a new economic system which will do away with most of the injurious isolation from which Spain has suffered for far too long.

The organ of Señor Dato, the Foreign Minister, put the matter in a nutshell some time ago, when it stated that, however much Spaniards might admire Germany, every day that passed made it clearer than before that the Allies' command of the sea made trade with Germany an impossibility, while the continual alarms as to the shortage of indispensable commodities proved that trade with the Allies was a vital necessity.

Each day a new problem had presented itself. First there was coal, in which Spain was not self-supporting, owing to deficient transport, then there was gasoline, in regard to which the United States showed such energy that three ships laden with gasoline for Spain were forced to unload their cargoes. After this came the cotton problem, which was more serious than either of the other two for there was no remaining source of supply, and the want of cotton had been affecting a great industrial region.

More crises might arise in lubricating oils, printing dyes and so forth, if the best and most formal agreements with the Allies were not reached. In Catalonia alone there were 2,000,000 spindles, which gave employment to 195,000 workmen. Every year Spain imported 165,000 tons of cotton, which costs 150,000,000 pesetas, and exported goods which realized 120,000,000 pesetas. At the end of last year it was clear that the existing stocks of cotton would last, at most, only a few more weeks.

Another point in the German propaganda which again is only likely to deceive the men in the mountains of the northwest is that the reason why Spain has been reduced in places to a state of semi-starvation is because the Allies have been draining her of her foodstuffs! A distinguished journalist and politician, Señor Romeo, has exposed the fallacy of this idea in the pages of the Correspondencia de España, showing that, owing to the war, Spain saves 300,000 food rations a day, since subjects of the allied countries have gone home to take their share in the hostilities, and Spaniards have gone north to undertake war contracts with the Allies. These persons, in the aggregate, number, so Señor Romeo states, some 300,000, a large portion of them being, of course, Spaniards in the service of France, where again, according to the German propaganda, they have been having quite a bad time.

The Germans say that 100,000 beasts have been exported, and Señor Romeo answers that, if true, this is a good thing since Spain could spare them very well (it is not meat she wants) while if they have indeed gone to the Allies there will be a great saving of fodder which is very scarce owing to recent droughts. The total result is that Spain has the Allies to thank for an economy of 109,000,000 food rations and 36,000,000 fodder rations a year, and Señor Romeo says that even if an equal amount of foodstuffs had been exported to the Allied countries, which is by no means the case, Spain would still have nothing to grumble about.

Now, looking at it in the other way, Germans and Austrians have come into Spain in swarms since the beginning of the war from Africa, Asia, Portugal, the United States and all other places from which, much to their delight, they could reach a Spanish port. Today there are at the very least a hundred thousand of them in Spain eating up Spanish food at the rate of 36,000,000 rations a year, and doing nothing for it except causing trouble. The Germans eat far more than the Spaniards, and, seeing the scarcity of things in the peninsula at the present time, it is here yet another new problem for serious consideration!

RECREATION GROUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The juvenile organizations committee, which was appointed by the Home Office in December, 1916, and consists of representatives of the principal organizations concerned with the welfare of boys and girls and young people, at a recent meeting passed a resolution intimating that in the opinion of the committee the attention of the Local Government Board and Board of Agriculture should be drawn to the fact that many local authorities are exercising their powers under the Defense of the Realm Act to commandeer land, at present used as recreation grounds for boys and girls, for the purpose of allotments. In view of the serious scarcity of playing fields, the committee have requested that representations should be made by the departments concerned to local authorities, pointing out that such fields as might exist for this purpose should not be interfered with until all other available lands had been put under the plow.

USE OF CARROTS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Food Survey Board of the Ministry of Food wishes to impress upon the public the food value of carrots. In view of the large stock of carrots at present available in the country, these should be used much more widely than at present. Carrots form an excellent food, they are rich in sugar, and can, therefore, either be used with meat as a vegetable, or as a basis for puddings or preserves. It is hoped, therefore, that the very best use will be made of this valuable foodstuff, both by human beings and as fodder for horses and cattle. It is imperative to save tonnage by eating home-grown food products.



© Sport & General

The Mayor greeting American officers at a town hall in England

CALL FOR GREATER POTATO CULTIVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Food Production Department has made an urgent appeal for an immediate increased cultivation of potatoes throughout the country. Not long ago the Prime Minister made a similar appeal to the farmers, saying: "If we can get a million acres under potatoes in Great Britain this year, the food situation will be safe, and farmers will have rendered an immense service to their country." At the present moment, however, it looks as if the country will be something like 400,000 acres short of its probable requirements, and the Food Production Department urges that this must be prevented at all costs.

Reluctance has been shown by many farmers to increase their 1918 acreage under potatoes because the sale of their 1917 crop has not been satisfactory. To meet this difficulty the Ministry of Food makes a liberal offer. It announces that on May 15 the Food Controller will purchase all sound ware potatoes in the United Kingdom for which the growers are otherwise unable to find a market, at a price of not less than 47 per ton for four-ton lots f. o. r. The base price for potatoes will remain unchanged till further notice, but compensation claims will be based on the minimum price of 47 per ton on and after May 15, as compared with the minimum price of 46 10s. from April 15. The ministry further offers an additional 10s. per ton for each ton of sound ware potatoes sold from the new clamps to those farmers who redress their clamps for the purpose of extracting the seed for planting, or for sale for planting, and who reclaim the land.

With regard to the 1918 crop, the Ministry of Food offers to enter into a contract with all farmers who increase their acreage under potatoes, to purchase the produce from this new land at an average of 46 10s. per ton. A joint commission of the Board of Agriculture and the Ministry of Food will visit the potato-growing areas in different parts of the country and fix the prices for the crop according to the varying yields and quality of the potato, in order to meet the difficulties of cultivators in districts which are not so suitable for potato-growing, as, for instance, the Fens and the warp lands of Lincolnshire.

A joint appeal has been circulated by the Board of Agriculture and the Ministry of Food to certain counties in which the production of potatoes is less than the local consumption, urging them to make themselves self-supporting this year. The following are the counties in question: Rutland, Oxford, Isle of Wight, Wiltshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorset, Northampton, Berkshire, Nottingham, Somerset, Suffolk, Leicester, Monmouth, Sussex, Northumberland, Hampshire, Stafford, Surrey, Derby, Essex, Gloucester, Durham, Warwick, York, Glamorgan, Lancaster, and London. The appeal states that there seems to be no reason why most, if not all, of these counties should not produce more potatoes than they consume. It is added that the question is one for farmers only, as the allotment holders are doing more than all that can be expected of them.

JITNEY SERVICE STOPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WINNIPEG, Man.—Jitneys ceased running on the streets of this city at midnight, April 30. After playing their business of transporting the public at a nickel a ride for three years, the City Council decided that the licenses of the jitney men which expired on the last day of April would not be renewed.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A historic town in England was recently the scene of a great welcome to American troops. The streets were decked with flags specially for the occasion, and from the flagmast on the ancient town hall floated the stars and stripes of Old Glory. As the American troops, headed by a military band, marched through the streets the waiting crowds burst into enthusiastic cheers. At the town hall the officers and men were welcomed by the Mayor and Town Council. An entertainment, including a musical program, was arranged in their honor, and every effort was made to give the American troops as good a time as possible.

DR. PAGE VISITS EAGLE HUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Dr. Page, the American Ambassador in London, visited the Eagle Hut, in Aldwych, on the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war and was received by a number of American soldiers and sailors. In his address to them he said that America was throwing into the war not only her treasure but millions of men who were worth more than all the treasure of all the continents. But they must do it and would do it to the end. Mr. Powell, of the Y. M. C. A., then read a message addressed to General Pershing from the American soldiers and sailors present. It was as follows: "This is the end of the first year of America's entrance into the war, but you can rest assured that for as many more years as are necessary we will be with you to bring a decisive victory for the Allies."

COMMITTEE ON ROAD TRANSPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The president of the Board of Trade has appointed the following to be an advisory committee to the Road Transport Board: Chairman, Maj. Nigel Walker (of Messrs. Pickfords, Ltd.); John Allen, O. B. E. (of the Oxford Steam Plow Company, Ltd.); Walter Wolsey Jr. and F. G. Bristow, F. C. I. S., representing the Commercial Motor Users Association; G. A. Duffield (chairman, National Federation of Commercial Road Transport Associations); N. F. Wentworth (of Hayes Wharf Cartage Company, Ltd.); F. H. Griffith (representing London distributing firms); and a representative of the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

A Really Good "Ribbon Strap" Wrist Watch for

\$15



THE dainty, 15-jewel, Swiss Bracelet Watch pictured is as small as many higher priced watches. Also it is a good time-keeper. And the plain, polished, gold-filled case is guaranteed for 25 years.

Wouldn't You Like Our New Free Watch Book?

LEBOLT & COMPANY

NEW YORK CHICAGO
534 Fifth Avenue 101 S. State Street

VON JAGOW ON LICHNOWSKY PAPER

Former German Foreign Minister
Deals With Questions Touched
on in Memorandum Relating
to His "Period in Office"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—(Via Amsterdam)—The reply made by Herr von Jagow, the former German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Lichnowsky memorandum, appeared first in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, dated Munich, March 20, 1918. It was, in part, as follows:

"I shall refrain," Herr von Jagow writes, "so far as is generally possible, from dealing with the passages that concern our policy prior to my period of office as the head of the Foreign Office. Upon the various points of the document I beg to comment as follows:

"When, in January, 1913, I was appointed Secretary of State it seemed to me that a German-English rapprochement was desirable, and that an understanding upon those points where our interests touched or crossed was also attainable. At any rate I desired to direct my efforts to that end. One of the chief points for us was the Mesopotamian-Asia Minor question—the so-called Baghdad policy—as it had become a question of prestige for us. Were England intent upon excluding us there, it seemed to me that a conflict certainly would be difficult to avoid. As soon as I was able, I took up in Berlin the question of an understanding concerning the Baghdad railway. We were met in a conciliatory manner by the English Government, and the result was the agreement which was almost completed when war broke out. At the same time, there were in progress the negotiations concerning the Portuguese colonies, which were initiated by Count Metternich, continued by Baron Marschall, and subsequently resumed by Prince Lichnowsky. Further understandings as to other questions, such as the Eastern Asiatic, I thought to broach later, when what was, in my opinion, the most important question, that of the Baghdad railway, had once been adjusted and a more friendly atmosphere thereby created. I too left on one side the naval question, as it seemed to me that an understanding on this matter would have been difficult for the time being after what had been experienced.

"I can pass over the opening up of the Albanian question, as that took place prior to my taking up office. I would remark in a general way, however, that such far-reaching disinterestedness in Balkan questions as Prince Lichnowsky advocates does not seem to me possible. It would have been contrary to the character of our ally's really vital interests. We too had called on Austria to act as our second in Algeria, and Italy's attitude at that time had given us serious displeasure. Russia, although she has no interest whatever in Morocco, also stood on the side of France. Finally, it was our mission, as the third party in the alliance, to support those measures calculated to render possible a compromise between the divergent interests of our allies, and to obviate a conflict between them. It further appeared to me impossible to pursue no 'Triple Alliance policy' with reference to areas where the interests of the allied powers touched one another. In that case Italy would have been driven completely into Entente waters in Eastern questions, and Austria would have been delivered up to Russia; indeed, the Triple Alliance would have been rendered null and void by such action. And we too, deprived of all support, would have been unable to safeguard our interests in the East. That, however, we had great economic interests at stake there, even Prince Lichnowsky does not deny. But nowadays economic interests can no longer be separated from political ones.

"The assertion that 'in Petrograd

the independence of the Sultan' was desired, is one that it should be incumbent upon Prince Lichnowsky to support by proof; it would be in contradiction with all the traditions of Russian policy. If, further, we had not had at our disposal the influence in Constantinople established by Baron Marschall, we should scarcely have been able to safeguard our economic interests in Turkey in the sense in which we desired to do so. Prince Lichnowsky is also at variance with historical facts when he further asserts that it was only by our eastern and Balkan policy that we drove Russia, 'our natural friend and best neighbor,' into the arms of France and England. It was only the fact that Prince Gortschakoff caused Russian policy to gravitate toward revanch-seeking France that led Prince Bismarck to enter into the alliance with Austria-Hungary; by the alliance with Rumania he bolted the door against Russia's pressure southward.

"Prince Lichnowsky condemns the basic features of the Bismarckian policy. Our attempts at a rapprochement with Russia failed—Bismarck bears witness to the fact—or remained ineffective, as in the instance of the so-called Potsdam agreement. Neither was Russia always our 'best neighbor.' Under the Empress Elizabeth, as now, she strove for the possession of East Prussia with a view to extending her Baltic coastline, and to insuring her supremacy in the Baltic. The Petersburg 'windo' was gradually widened by the incorporation of Estonia and Livonia, Courland and Finland, and the Russian grasp was extending to Poland. Poland was made into a jumping-off ground against us. Pan-Slavism, which came more and more to dominate Russian policy, had direct anti-German tendencies. Neither, again, is it true that we compelled Russia to desist from 'a policy of expansion in Asia'; we only sought to restrict her encroachments in the European sphere, her grip upon our Austro-Hungarian ally.

"That Count Berchtold betrayed a certain leaning toward Bulgaria in connection, among other things, with the latter's differences with Rumania, is true; that we 'naturally followed his example' is, however, utterly false. It was thanks to us that King Carol had the satisfaction of the peace of Bucharest. Seeing that with regard to this treaty of Bucharest, in which we favored the wishes and interests of our ally, Rumania, our policy differed somewhat from that of Vienna, the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet can assuredly not have believed—as Prince Lichnowsky asserts—that it 'could reckon on our support in connection with a revision of the same.' That the Marquis di San Giuliano 'warned us as far back as the summer of 1913 against becoming involved in a world war,' because at that time 'the idea of an armed expedition against Serbia' had found acceptance in Austria, is entirely unknown to me. As little am I aware that Herr von Tschirschny—who, certainly, was by nature somewhat inclined to pessimism—declared in the spring of 1914 that war would soon break out. I was, therefore, as ignorant as Prince Lichnowsky himself of the 'important events' that he hints at in this connection. Events such as the English visit to Paris—the first visit Sir Edward Grey ever paid to the continent—were known to the Ambassador well enough, and we also informed him of the secret Anglo-Russian naval convention—it is true that he would not believe a word of it!

"In the Liman von Sanders affair we made a far-reaching concession to Russia by renouncing governing powers (Kommandogewalt) over Constantinople for the general. I will admit that this point in the agreement concerning the military mission was not opportune politically."



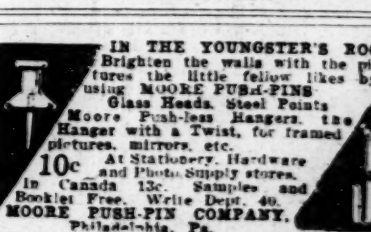
The Dixon Platform

More power—less repairs and lower upkeep—a quieter, longer-running car. The saving of wear, time and money. All are assured when you use

DIXON'S
GRAPHITE
Automobile
LUBRICANTS

The selected flake graphite in them prevent troublesome, expensive wear.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, N. J.
Established 1827



DODGE'S

"A FURNITURE STORE SINCE '64"
Furniture and Curtains
Rugs, Stoves and Dinner Ware
Acoustic-Vocalion Phonographs
AKRON, OHIO

State Street Trust Co.

MAIN OFFICE
33 STATE STREET
COLEY SQUARE BRANCH
578 Egleston Street
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH
Cor. Massachusetts Ave. and Egleston St.

LETTERS

More About Potato Inconsistency
To the Editor of the Christian Science Monitor:

I was much interested in the letter in your issue of today, contributed by Mr. F. D. Land, entitled "Inconsistency as to Potatoes." In connection with this matter it must be remembered that information regarding the exact potato situation is much harder to obtain today than it formerly was. At one time it might have been possible to learn with some degree of accuracy what the potato crop was, for example, in Aroostook County, Me. The storage houses along the line of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad told the story. It might also have been possible to learn about when the farmers intended to ship.

Today this is all changed. The large potato grower, as is without question his privilege, has his own concrete storage cellar on his farm. He alone knows how many potatoes he has, and when he intends to ship them.

It would appear now that many farmers waited all too long, and our instructions from the food conservators now are to eat more potatoes. A man perhaps may hold that which he intends to market until such time as he cares to trot out his goods, but now that we have eaten fewer potatoes than we perhaps otherwise would because of "the inordinately high cost," we note our food conservators (praiseworthy as their efforts may be) "hauling the chestnuts from the fire" for the farmers. No doubt it will now be economy for us all to eat more potatoes, but it is indeed inconsistent.

We learn of the great increase in the number of automobiles owned in Aroostook County. We are glad of this. Automobiles have increased in number everywhere and we are glad to see the real producer enjoying the fruits of his efforts. It is the real producer who should rightfully prosper but in the present situation might not one call some of the potato growers profiteers?

In view of this situation it would seem Mr. Land's question "If government officials had a knowledge of these conditions, should they not have taken steps to prevent the surplus?" would seem to be pertinent.

Now we will obey the instructions of the food conservators and eat more potatoes, while aiding a twofold purpose, that of releasing further wheat for shipment over seas, and at the same time extricating the dealers from their own predicament. Inconsistency? Correct.

H. M. ASHTON.

Boston, May 4, 1918.

FOOD WASTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—Great indignation is aroused in this city by the report of the street commissioner which states that, during the month of April, 122 tons of foodstuffs, mostly fruit and vegetables, were destroyed in the city's incinerators, while exorbitant prices were charged on account of the apparent scarcity.

This New Range Is a Wonder For Cooking

Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in winter, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.



The gas section is as entirely separate from the coal section as if placed in another part of the kitchen.

Note the two gas ovens above—one for baking, glass paneled and one for broiling, with white enamel door.

Gold Medal
Glenwood

The large oven below has the indicator and is heated by coal or wood. See the cooking surface when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal.

When in a hurry both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for meats and the other for pastry—it

"Makes Cooking Easy"

Write for handsome Free booklet 145 that tells all about it.

Weir Stove Co., Taunton, Mass.
Manufacturers of the
Celebrated Glenwood Coal, Wood and Gas Ranges, Heating Stoves and Furnaces.

War Time Gardens

It is not too late to sow

DICKSON'S
HAWLMARK SEEDS

of Peas, Kidney Beans, Lettuce, Beet, Carrot and Turnips for succession crops.

Monitor readers should give them a trial this season.

Alex. Dickson & Sons, Ltd.

61 Dawson Street, Dublin

Mapleine

by flavoring simple puddings or making that famous Mapleine syrup—before long it supplants other flavorings for cookery of every kind.

2-oz. Bottle 35c.

Canada 50c.

Your Grocer Sells It.

Send 4c stamp and carton top for book giving 200 economical recipes.

CRESCENT MFG. CO.

Dept. CS., Seattle, Wash.

(N-282)

Heinze-Gade Piano House

The House of Quality for Excellent Service
Stores at FOSTORIA, O.
FREMONT, O.

TRANSFER OF TITLE
IN TEXTILE SCHOOLS

Measure Reported in Massachusetts Senate Would Make Provision for a Continuance of Present State Aid

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Titles to the textile schools at Fall River, New Bedford and Lowell are to be transferred to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts under legislation reported in the State Senate today. In order that the schools may continue to receive public support under the operation of the anti-aid amendment to the state constitution.

The Committee on Education drafted bills which would transfer the titles to the cities in which the schools are located. New drafts received from the Committee on Ways and Means today place title in the name of the Commonwealth.

Senator Dahlborg of Brockton today proposed in the Senate a recess investigation of the control, custody and treatment of defective delinquents by a commission of two senators, four representatives and three other persons to be named by the Governor and Council.

This is a substitute for the proposed investigation by the director of prisons, the chairman of the Advisory Prison Board, the chairman of the Commission on Mental Diseases, the secretary of the State Board of Charity, the superintendent of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded and the supervisor of administration. Action on the Dahlborg amendment was postponed until Tuesday.

The House today insisted upon its position on the Salary Bill for members of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, making the sum \$3000 each, instead of \$5500, and non-concurrence in the appointment of a committee of conference.

Reports were received from the Committee on Ways and Means of a bill to establish a division for the training of crippled and injured persons under the auspices of the industrial accident board, instead of the original proposition to have the service rendered by the State Board of Education.

The Committee on Ways and Means also reported a bill for the annual submission to the Legislature of a budget by every department, board or undertaking which receives an annual appropriation from the state treasury, the budget to be ready by Oct. 15, and a duplicate to be filed with the auditor.

The same committee reported a bill forbidding any state department to proceed with building plans involving over \$2000 without authority of the Legislature.

RUMANIA TAKES
A NEUTRAL STAND

Issues Proclamation Announcing Conclusion of Peace — Parliament Dissolved

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—In a proclamation to the population of occupied and unoccupied territories the Rumanian Government announces the conclusion of peace, according to a Bucharest dispatch, and adds that the country reenters a state of neutrality "under the protection of institutions which were unassailed by the war."

Rumania, it adds, can now work to remove the scars of war by consolidating the position created by peace. All questions and disputes between Rumania and the states with which she has been at war are settled and relations with them will be resumed. The Rumanian Parliament has been dissolved by royal decree, according to a dispatch from Bucharest. New elections have been ordered, and the new Parliament will convene on June 17.

LONDON, England (Friday)—"The Bucharest peace is no peace by understanding in the spirit of the peace proposal of the Central Powers in December, 1916, and of the Reichstag peace resolution," a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam quotes the Frankfurter Zeitung as saying in commenting on the Rumanian treaty. "It is peace concluded according to tradition, between victor and vanquished."

LORD CURZON ON
POSITION AT FRONT

LONDON, England (Friday)—Speaking to the Primrose League today Lord Curzon, government leader in the House of Lords and member of the British War Council, said that grave times were ahead and that the British soldiers might have to give ground.

Encouragement may be found, however, he said, in the unity of command, in America's effort and the resolute, indomitable spirit of the British people.

KAISER HONORS
VON HINDENBURG

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Emperor William in congratulating Field Marshal von Hindenburg upon the Rumanian peace treaty, according to Berlin newspapers of Thursday, notified him that the big entrance gate to the old Castle of the Knights of the Teutonic Order at Marienburg, Prussia would have his name and arms inscribed on it. The Emperor also expressed the desire to name other parts

of the castle after German generals. His telegram reads:

"News of the conclusion of peace with Rumania fills me with pride and joy. Our eastern front is free. I thank God, the Lord. I thank you, my dear Field Marshal, who victoriously wielded the German sword."

"In memory of the fact that the eastern march was protected from conquest by the battle of Tannenberg, I have ordered that the renovation of the Paulen stronghold, the Old German Knights' Castle of Marienburg, which was planned in 1910 in memory of Heinrich von Paulen, shall now be carried out and that the big entrance gate shall bear your name and your arms. It is my desire that other towers of the stronghold bear the names of generals who especially distinguished themselves in the defense of the eastern frontier."

BERLIN CHOOSING
KING FOR FINLAND

(Continued from page one)

German newspapers have publicly announced that she will never recognize peace between Rumania and Germany. She says she would rather abdicate than reign over a country under German rule. The Queen's children are of the same opinion, and they never lose an opportunity, the newspapers add, of insulting the Germans in Rumania.

German Peace Parley at Kiev
LONDON, England (Thursday)—An official Russian wireless dispatch says that Mr. Tchitcherin, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has wired the German Government at Kiev that the Russian Government accepts the proposal of Germany concerning peace negotiations with Ukraine at Kiev. The conditions include unhindered facilities for Russian exports to cross the frontier at Kursk and the Russians to have a direct wire to Moscow.

German Textile Industries
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Herr Kraetzig, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, asserted in Wednesday's debate on the appropriations for the imperial economic department that four-fifths of the textile industries of Germany were completely paralyzed, and that the position of the idle textile workers was "rapidly growing desperate. He demanded that adequate provision be made for them, so as to keep skilled textile workers in readiness for resumption of the industries after the war. At present, he said, they were being compelled to accept employment from the authorities at low wages.

He also complained that attempts were being made by a small group of capitalists, with the knowledge of the Government, to monopolize the industry, which promised to be extremely important in the future. He attacked Dr. Karl Helfferich, formerly Vice-Chancellor, saying he had created syndicates, which were detrimental to industries and calculated especially to ruin the textile industry.

German Policy Criticized

LONDON, England (Friday)—Germany's Eastern policy, particularly respecting the Ukraine, has again been criticized sharply in the Reichstag main committee, a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam reports. Gustav Noske, Socialist, asked for further information regarding the status of affairs in the Ukraine, and protested against continued interference by Germany in the domestic interests of that country. He said it was impossible to conceal the existence of discord between Germany and Austria on account of this situation.

Mathias Erzberger, Center Party spokesman, protested against what he called the German military dictatorship in the Ukraine. He said the Center Party did not accept responsibility for Germany's present policy there.

"Today we have a military dictatorship in the Ukraine, under the Hetman Skoropadski, who is unable to gain the respect of the Ukrainian Ministers," Herr Erzberger said. He proceeded to tell how the Rada has been suppressed by a German officer, and calling for "hands up" in the name of the German Government.

Hugo Haase, the Independent Socialist leader, asked why the Russians were still being treated as enemy aliens. Herr Noske, in his speech, besides dealing with the Ukraine and pointing out that the Government had up to the present refused to state why German troops were advancing in the Crimea, referred to the régime of violence in Estonia and Livonia, where, he said the truth was being suppressed. He condemned the military domination of Poland and the plan to force the Finns to accept a German Prince as their ruler. There had been bargaining between Bavaria, Saxony and Prussia regarding the distribution of ducal crowns, he declared.

Finnish Advance on Petrograd
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—No Germans are participating or will participate in the advance by Finnish troops on Petrograd. According to the Vorwärts this statement was made before the main committee of the Reichstag on Wednesday by General von Kriesberg.

NEW RAILWAY RESTRICTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—Further reductions in the traveling facilities of railways have been announced by the Board of Trade, and include, among other measures, the discontinuance of season tickets at specially reduced rates, and the prices of tickets within a 12-mile radius of London are increased by 10 per cent and over 12 miles by 20 per cent.

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

lage. Here they were attacking along a wooded ridge, and for hour after hour they struggled in vain to force their way forward. Pour in his reserves, as recklessly as he might, however, von Hindenburg could not move the British entrenched in the hamlet of Klein Vierstraat. So the struggle went on all through the afternoon. But by the evening von Below's divisions had fought themselves to a standstill, though they had succeeded in occupying a considerable portion of the wood. Just as night was closing General Plumer counter-attacked, under cover of a tremendous bombardment. Yard by yard the Germans were forced out of all the ground they had occupied with such tremendous loss, with the result that Sir Douglas Haig, telegraphing last night, was able to report that by Thursday morning von Hindenburg had been forced out of all the positions he had temporarily gained, so that the British line remained entirely intact.

Perhaps, however, the most interesting, and certainly the most important news of the war, is the Admiralty's announcement that a further attack on Ostend had ended in the blocking of the submarine base by the sinking of the obsolete cruiser Vindictive. The Vindictive, which led the raid during the recent attack at Zeebrugge, and landed the storming parties on the Mole, is a cruiser just twenty years old, having been launched in 1897. She had a displacement of 5750 tons and a length of 320 feet, with a beam of 57½ feet and a maximum draft of 24 feet. These figures are more important than the weight of her batteries, which had been removed, or the number of her complement, which was, of course, not present.

On Thursday night the Vindictive, having since the attack on Zeebrugge been filled with cement, steamed into the harbor of Ostend, and was sunk between the piers, right across the entrance to the whole of the basins and the U-boat nests. The casualties amongst the personnel are reported as remarkably light, whilst the only loss of the accompanying vessels was one motor launch, which, being too badly injured to save, was sunk by the order of the Vice-Admiral to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy. This news will hardly increase the confidence of the Frankfurter Zeitung in the ability of the defenders of Ostend, even if it should lead to a further distribution of honors by the Kaiser.

French Airman's Achievement

PARIS, France (Friday)—Today's official statement on aviation follows: "Yesterday Lieut. Fonck brought down six German biplanes in the course of two patrols. He brought down the first two in 10 seconds, the third five minutes later, and the other three in the course of the second patrol." Lieut. Fonck's achievement of yesterday has never been equaled. He is the greatest French aviator since Captain Guynemer.

Germany Forcing in Belgians

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The German military authorities in Belgium have registered all youths above thirteen in the region of Mons and are employing many between fourteen and seventeen in digging and grading close to the trenches north of Verdun and near St. Mihiel, the American sector, according to advices received today by the Belgian Legation.

A protest of Belgian senators received at the legation says the Germans are forcing men and women and children into servitude throughout the military zone, which comprises all Flanders and a considerable part of Hainaut and Luxembourg.

At Enghem, a village of Flanders, says the legation's statement, "the bones of 10 children who had died near the front were taken back to their parents. In the region of Mons a census has been taken of all youths over 13. A good many of them have already been taken to the front under armed guard and under most pitiable conditions."

"Mons has been obliged to support 320 youths, half of them not out of grammar school; St. Chislain 48; Frameries 76; Cuesmes 37; Quevy 22; Haine St. Pierre 96; Mange 81; Quevaux 98; and so on. A great many boys from 14 to 17, are digging and grading close to and north of Verdun. Others are used for the loading and unloading of heavy merchandise at Donal, most of them unused to manual labor."

Italy to Reward Citizens Who Return

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Italian citizens in the United States and in other foreign lands, who return and join the Italian Army, will receive a special reward for coming to the assistance of their country, a dispatch from Rome to the Italian embassy here has announced.

The central board of the Dante Alighieri Society, the dispatch says, has decided to help the Government in providing assistance to the families of those who return.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The official statement from German general headquarters today reads: "Between Ypres and Bailleul, lively artillery activity continued throughout the day."

"Local attacks we made south of Dickebusch Lake were completely successful. On the eastern bank of the Wyverbeek, Rhineland and Ben troops took by storm strongly fortified enemy positions over a width of two kilometers. Here apparently they ran into a French and British attack and dissipated its strength. The enemy's attack was only fully developed on both sides of the Reigelsheim-Kemmel road. It was repulsed as were counter-attacks against our newly captured

positions. We took 675 prisoners belonging to six French and two British (regiments?) which suffered heavy and sanguinary losses."

An earlier statement says: "During the repulse of English advances on the southern bank of the Lys, near Bucquoy, and south of Albert, we took a number of prisoners. During yesterday's unsuccessful night attack by Australian troops on the Corbie-Bray road, 45 prisoners, including four officers, remained in our hands."

"North of the Luce, and on the western bank of the Avre, the artillery battle continues to be lively. On the rest of the front there were successful reconnoitering advances at several points."

"The enemy has lost 37 aeroplanes in the last few days in aerial fighting and by fire from our anti-aircraft guns."

"In Ukraine, on the southern coast of the Sea of Azov, we advanced as far as the mouth of the Don and occupied Rostov."

LONDON, England (Friday)—Today's official statement follows:

"The small portion of our front trench northwest of Albert gained by the enemy as a result of his attack yesterday morning was recaptured by us during the evening by a counter-attack. We took a few prisoners. The hostile artillery was active last night in the valleys of the Somme and Ancre rivers, and at different points on the Lys battle front."

The War Office issued a statement on Thursday night which reads as follows:

"At the close of the fighting this morning in the la Clytte-Vormeezele sector the French and British positions on this front were completely reestablished."

"Following upon hostile artillery activity already reported, the enemy launched two local attacks early this morning in the neighborhood of Albert and Bousencourt. In the latter locality the enemy's attack was broken up by our rifle and machine-gun fire and failed to reach our trenches."

"At Albert, after suffering heavy casualties from our fire, his troops succeeded in effecting a lodgment in our advanced position on a front of about 150 yards. On the remainder of the sector there is nothing to report beyond artillery activity on both sides in the different sectors."

PARIS, France (Friday)—Today's

official announcement follows: "After a brief and intense bombardment, French troops yesterday afternoon, took possession of part of Grivesnes, an important part of which had been occupied by the Germans. In this operation we took 258 prisoners, including four officers, and also a considerable amount of matériel. Notwithstanding the vigorous German artillery fire and attempts of enemy patrols to approach our new line, our infantry maintained the positions which had been captured and organized them."

"On the right bank of the Ailette, in the Champagne, near Massiges, north of Rheims and in Lorraine, at Ailly Wood, the French carried out successful local attacks or repulsed German raids. In these operations we took 36 prisoners, including one officer."

The War Office on Thursday night issued the following statement: "There was marked activity by both armies on the Haillies-Montdidier front."

ADMIRAL SIMS ON
SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—That the curves of the shipbuilding program and the submarine sinkings will cross at market rate within two weeks was the statement made by Admiral Sims in a striking speech at the National Sporting Club last night.

From the highest point in April last year, he said, the submarine campaign had been steadily decreasing, whereas the curve of the building program had been increasing.

"From a fortnight hence," he said, "you will be increasing your shipbuilding. Instead of the submarines decreasing it, Germany knows that just as well as the Allies do, and that is the reason she is making such a desperate effort on the western front. It is her last chance."

Admiral Sims also said the submarine campaign had been Germany's only hope. The danger time was a year ago last April, when the Germans were destroying 1,000,000 tons of shipping. It was easy to calculate how long England could have stood that before her armies began to weaken. If it had continued they would now be listening to proposals for peace.

GERMANY CHANGES
HER PEACE PLANS

MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday)—(By the Associated Press)—Germany has informed the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, Mr. Tchitcherin, that owing to the change in the Ukrainian Government, the peace delegation which had been appointed to conduct negotiations with Russian representatives at Kursk, must now be entirely reconstituted.

It is added that as the general political situation has changed Germany wishes the peace negotiations between Russia and the Ukraine to be held at Kiev, where Russia is invited to send delegates.

JAPANESE WOMEN AID CHILDREN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Japanese Women's Society of Honolulu has presented \$552 to the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association. The money was collected in a house-to-house canvass of the Japanese community.

GERMAN OFFER OF
PEACE IS SPURNED

(Continued from page one)

correspondent writes, after listening to the German educator, exclaimed: "I wonder that you have the effrontery to ask me to lay such a rignarole of cant and deceit before the American people. Far from creating a spirit of conciliation, it would simply strengthen the American will to smash the perfidious and nefarious offer of such proposals."

"The United States intends to continue the fighting until the Prussian military power and, if necessary, the Prussian State along with it, is extinguished forever as a power for evil, whether it takes one year or ten."

"If you call the remorseless sacrifice of 2,000,000 men a peace offensive and if you want the United States to recognize your shelling of Parisian congregations and churches as a part of it, you are making a monstrous and foolish blunder."

"When I listen to your false and treacherous overtures, I feel ashamed for humanity."

The next week Professor Heron was besieged by new offers by telephone, one of the speakers saying that he was Dr. W. S. Sole, German Colonial Minister. Professor Heron talked straight to all of them, telling them, among other things:

"The United States no longer wants peace. It wants to sweep out the Augean stables at Potsdam."

Professor Heron, the dispatch adds, told the story to the correspondent and laughed triumphantly. He said he believed the Germans were at last convinced that the United States intended to stay in the war until its righteous objects should be achieved.

The Professor Quilde referred to is probably Prof. Ludwig Quilde, a historian of the University of Munich, in Munich, the Bavarian capital; Count von Hertling is a Bavarian and was formerly Bavarian Prime Minister. Prof. Ludwig Quilde was a delegate to the Twentieth Universal Peace Conference at The Hague in 1913. In moving before that conference a proposal for gradual disarmament, he blamed Germany for the increase in armaments in Europe. He said that there would have been no increase in France but for the action of Germany.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA
AMONG RANK AND FILE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The army command of General von Eichhorn, which formerly operated in the Vilna sector of the German eastern army, has achieved unenviable notoriety by urging upon the rank and file political ideas of the most reactionary kind. The Berliner Tageblatt calls attention to this propaganda, in evident disapproval, by reproducing a pamphlet of 24 pages entitled "Army of General von Eichhorn: for service use; No. 7; the world democracy."

This pamphlet, which is in the form of questions and answers, greets the present war as a war of liberation. "In August, 1914, it says, all international democratic aspirations vanished, but soon afterward these 'baneful influences' reappeared and have since grown alarmingly. It further ridicules 'the apostles preaching the reconstruction of international law and the principles of humanity,' and qualifies the Reichstag majority resolution of last July as 'an ineffable futility.'"

The writer utterly rejects the idea of the extension of political rights, which he says would benefit nobody but "a gang of lawyers, professional politicians, journalists and financiers." Concerning the submarine war, he says, it had been restricted until February, 1917, "out of regard for America, and possibly also so as not to irritate England overmuch." One question and its answer follow:

"Is it true that small coteries of international financiers use the word democracy as a mask for their policy of greed?"

"A—Yes for money rules parliamentary and even presidential elections, as witness America and France."

Dr. Ludwig Haase, Progressive member of the Reichstag for Karlsruhe, who is the writer of the Berliner Tageblatt article in which attention is

Gift Shop
Giveable Gifts
for All occasions

A visit to our Gift Shop will help you solve your perplexing gift problems. There are hundreds of things to choose from—each one practical and unique. Gifts to suit all tastes and pocketbooks.

VENETIAN GLASS
STERLING SILVER
SHEFFIELD PLATE
JEWELRY
FRENCH SILK NOVELTIES

We are showing the newest ideas in hand-painted glass, boudoir pillows, boudoir lamps, candlesticks, candles, shades, etc.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, near West

called to this pamphlet is unsparring in his condemnation of this form of political enlightenment, which he describes as "muddle-headed twaddle," and as "an insult to the intelligence of German soldiers, many of whom know more about politics than their superiors."

WAR CHEST PLANS
DROPPED TILL OCT. 1

(Continued from page one)

Cross drive for this city, read the announcement from the State Public Safety Committee's executive committee opposing the war chest. He added that all of the committee but James J. Storrow, chairman of the Public Safety Committee and New England Fuel Administrator, had attended the meeting Thursday afternoon, and that Mr. Storrow had telephoned "I am unalterably opposed to the war chest plan."

War Chests Protested

Massachusetts Public Safety Committee Against Plan

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Unanimous endorsement of the statement of Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, opposing the war chest plan of centralized war relief, was voted by the executive committee of the safety committee Thursday afternoon. The resolution passed by the committee reads:

"That in our opinion the so-called war chest plan is not in the best interest of war subscription funds, and its adoption by cities and towns should be discouraged. The war chest plan tends to eliminate the valuable educational element which is an essential feature of every subscription campaign, hardly second in importance to raising the money."

"It affords an opportunity for the less enthusiastic nominally to take part in patriotic activities, and thereby evade a greater responsibility which might otherwise be brought home to them."

"It tends to engender a feeling among the organizations not in keeping with the present spirit of generous and helpful cooperation."

"It is doubtful if it will produce, in the aggregate, as large a net result from its purely financial standpoint as independent campaigns; in the opinion of the committee, it will produce substantially less."

"A statement recently made by Henry B. Endicott, executive manager, condemning the war chest plan, should be taken as expressing the unanimous opinion of the executive committee."

MISSIONS COME TO
SETTLE BOUNDARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Toledo Herrarte, Guatemalan Minister of Foreign Affairs, and four other prominent Guatemalans, comprising a special mission, were presented to President Wilson today. The mission came here at the suggestion of the United States Government to meet a special mission from Honduras, headed by Dr. Policarpo Bonilla, with a view to settling a boundary dispute between the two countries. Guatemala asked the United States to act as mediator, which was acquiesced in by Honduras. Deliberations will begin as soon as the Honduras mission arrives.

GIFT TO BOSTON, MASS.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Boston, Lincolnshire, town council yesterday authorized the Mayor to send to the municipal authorities of Boston, Mass., a section of the heavy oak rails which stood in the old courtroom at the Guildhall when the Pilgrim Fathers were arraigned there on their first effort to leave this country.

ROAD TO AID FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo.—To open new and untouched markets for farmers to distribute their produce, consisting largely of fruit and pork, a road from Vernal, Utah, to this place is soon to be constructed by Utah officials. The initial cost will be \$2500.

OSTEND HARBOR
ENTRANCE CLOSED

(Continued from page one)

Admiral to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy. "Our casualties were light."

Apparently the British have carried out another raid on the Belgian coast similar to the one on April 23, when so much damage was done to the harbor and works at Zeebrugge. In the raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend on April 23, the light cruiser Vindictive landed British storming parties at Zeebrugge, the attackers doing considerable damage to the mole after storming German batteries.

The Vindictive was built at Chatham in 1897. She displaced 5750 tons and her complement was 450 men.

Obstacles at Zeebrugge

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—In an interview with a high naval authority this afternoon, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the obstacles blocking Zeebrugge harbor are known to be still in position and the port is unusable and an unconfirmed report from Switzerland states that returning German U-boats have to make for Germany. Meanwhile, attempts to remove the obstacles are being greatly harassed from the air.

Referring to the Black Sea fleet, the naval authority said that as Moscow had been without news from Crimean ports for three or four days, it was difficult to say what had happened to it. There was some doubt regarding the Russian Admiral's attitude, and it was conceivable that the Russian ships had gone to Odessa.

Airmen Attack Zeebrugge

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Strong allied flying squadrons bombed the mole and the village of Zeebrugge, the German submarine base on the Belgian coast, at noon and in the evening on Thursday. No military damage was done, according to an official statement issued in Berlin. Two of the hostile aeroplanes were shot down by German airmen.

DOVER, England (Friday)—The decision to send the Vindictive to Ostend was made a few days after her return from the Zeebrugge raid, and the task of filling her with concrete was begun immediately. As in the joint raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend, this latest British naval exploit was kept a well-guarded secret. As an evidence of this it is recalled that after the battle-scarred cruiser returned from Zeebrugge an urgent request was made that she be sent up the Thames to London to public view. The authorities did not encourage the proposal, however, and the agitation subsided. All the time the vessel was being overhauled for her last voyage.

LIQUOR MEN ASK DELAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Missouri Retail Liquor Dealers, at their annual meeting, adopted resolutions asking the State Legislature to defer action on the national prohibition amendment until after the war, stating that owing to the unsettled condition of the nation it was impossible for legislatures to deal fairly with the question. The liquor men approved the strictest enforcement of bone dry laws and regulations prohibiting the sale of liquor to men in uniform.

Meyer Jonasson & Co

Tremont and Boylston Sts., Boston

Season's Furs

FURS are very acceptable in all seasons. Also, are so fashionable. The Meyer Jonasson models are different—smart—stylish—unusual.

The great variety of clever designs make it impossible to describe them in limited newspaper space—you should see them—these beautiful new modes show the finest art of the world's best creators of fashion.

\$19.75 \$25 \$39.50 to \$1000

For Saturday's Selling

Capes, Blouses, Foulard Dresses and Tailored Suits—Specially Priced.

MEYER JONASSON & CO



CANADA AND THE
LINE IN FLANDERSSir Robert Borden Explains
Necessity for Order in Coun-
cil Calling Up Additional Men
Regardless of ExemptionsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian BureauOTTAWA, Ont.—In his talk with the
newspaper correspondents on Thurs-
day, the Premier, Sir Robert Borden,
spoke on the situation at the front in
relation to the recent Order in Council
canceling the exemptions of class 1
men between 20 and 22, giving out the
following statement:

"Since the passing of the Order in Council of April 20, 1918, empowering the Governor in Council to call out men of specified ages, regardless of exemptions granted or claimed, numerous representations have been received by members of the Government expressing the view that the proposed action will prejudicially affect production in certain industries. Such representations have been received from those engaged in agriculture, in mining, in the production of munitions of war, in shipbuilding, in transportation and other similar activities that are important, if not essential, for war purposes. The Government weighed most carefully all these considerations before entering upon the policy above set forth. With a view of interfering as little as possible with production and of providing men who would be most readily available and would be most efficient for reinforcing the Canadian army in France, it was decided, in the first instance, to call out men from 20 to 22 years, both inclusive. The importance of production in the various essential industries and especially in agriculture, in munitions and in shipbuilding, is fully recognized, but all such production is of no avail unless the Canadian forces in France are sustained by adequate reinforcements. If such aid is not afforded, the line cannot be held, and if the line is not held our production will in the end prove to the advantage of Germany rather than of the allied powers. More than 100,000 Canadians are exposed to attack by overwhelming numbers, and they will be so exposed until the termination of the terrific struggle which began on 21st of March last, which will probably continue for months, and which may be decisive of the war. If a scattered and broken remnant, overwhelmed because not reinforced, should return to Canada, it would profit little to tell them that while they were being decimated our production had been largely increased. Those who have not been closely in touch with the purpose of the German offensive may fail to realize the tremendous development of submarine warfare which would undoubtedly take place if certain channel ports should pass into German occupation. What portion of our production could then find a market in Europe would be wholly problematical.

"There has been undue and unexpected delay in the operation of the military service act from causes upon which it is not necessary to dwell. If the Government does not strictly maintain the policy of abolishing exemptions in the ages called out from time to time, there will be renewed, and perhaps fatal, delay, for exemptions cannot be granted except after hearing and investigation, with consequent appeals and all the loss of time resulting therefrom. The enemy nations are throwing in this war their entire available man-power, which has been organized for this purpose during the last 50 years, and which is now concentrated upon the western battle front, chiefly against the British forces, which are under attack by an enormous superiority of numbers. In the midst of that titanic struggle, the Canadian nation cannot discharge its duty unless its government provides the certain means of speedy and efficient reinforcements. The enemy nations will not wait our convenience, and their fierce onset is not stayed by any consideration of hardship, loss or sorrow entailed upon us by their effort to dominate the world. Supreme effort and sacrifice are called for. If we fall in these, we shall fall in all else."

STUDENTS ARE URGED
TO CONTINUE STUDIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—An urgent
recommendation that Harvard under-
graduates continue in their studies
and train for positions as officers in
the United States Army is made by
Lieut. Andre Morise, a member of the
French Military Commission at Har-
vard. In today's Harvard Crimson, he
explains that under the selective
draft the Government determines what
sort of men they want and then sends
out a call. Obedience to the recom-
mendations of prominent educators,
including A. Lawrence Lowell, presi-
dent of the university, to finish their
college courses before entering mili-
tary service is showing the trait most
desirable in a soldier or an officer,
says the French lieutenant in urging
them to "obey."
BROWN UNIVERSITY
GRADUATION PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—United States
Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Wil-
liam A. Nelson, president of Smith
College, will be two of the principal
speakers at the Brown University
commencement exercises during the
week of May 25. The seniors who will
speak at the exercises on May 27 in-
clude William M. Fay, Franklinville,
N. Y., Walter Adler of this city, Wil-fred Pickles, Chester M. Downing and
Charles G. Edwards of this city.Alexander Meiklejohn, president of
Amherst, formerly dean at Brown Un-
iversity, will be a speaker on the eve-
ning of Tuesday, May 28. Other speak-
ers will be Prof. John M. English,
Prof. Walter C. Bronson, and former
Gov. James H. Higgins.Senator Lodge and Mr. Nelson will
speak Wednesday, May 29, to the
annual in the afternoon. Richard
B. Constock '76 will preside. The
customary features of past commence-
ments, including the procession, will
be held, with the exception of the
senior supper, which will be super-
seded by a patriotic event.ARMS PRACTICE
FOR STATE GUARDRange at Camp Plunkett to Be
Used by Members of Massa-
chusetts Militia, Week Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP PLUNKETT, Wakefield, Mass.—
The several hundred naval men
here are to be augmented by members
of the Massachusetts State Guard, who
from now until Nov. 3 will be given
opportunity for small arms practice
each week end at the range, with
camp officers as instructors. For the
present a delegation of 250 members
of the Harvard Reserve Officers'
Training Corps will also have the use
of the range during week-ends, a dele-
gation arriving today and remaining
until Sunday night.The range is in charge of Ensign C.
H. Crawford, who will have supervi-
sion, and small detachments or individ-
uals will be under the command of
either a commissioned or non-commis-
sioned officer. Platoons or larger
units will be under similar command,
and commissioned officers and enlisted
men will perform all qualification
practice in service uniform. Arms
will be loaded at the firing point only,
and under no circumstances will a
member of the Massachusetts State
Guard be allowed to leave the firing
point with a loaded rifle or pistol, or
permit a loaded weapon to pass out
of his hands.Machine-gun practice will be given
on Sunday mornings, and the courses
fired will include the marksmen
course, with all firing at a distance of
200 yards, with no rest used, a sharp-
shooter's course with firing from a
rest, the expert rifleman course at
500 yards with no rest used, and gen-
eral pistol qualification. In slow and
rapid fire the sequence of range is not
important, and rapid fire will follow
slow fire at each range.Men qualifying in the marksmen
course will receive a bronze pin as in-
signia, a similar trophy will be given
for the sharpshooter's course, and
those qualifying in the expert course
will be awarded a bronze badge.The qualification course for the en-
tire season will be as prescribed
by Small Arms Firing Regulations,
United States Navy, 1917.Tents and mattresses will be pro-
vided men at the range, but individual
participants in the course must pro-
vide their own blankets. Subsistence
will be provided at the rate of 50
cents per day, and this will be paid by
the commanding officer of the unit or
detachment before the Guards leave
the range. Officers will mess with the
navy officers.An officer or non-commissioned of-
ficer in command of a detachment for
record practice, will certify in writing
as to the correctness of the scores
turned in as made during his tour of
duty. Scores signed by a non-com-
missioned officer will be countersigned
by the company command at the home
station, provided he is satisfied with
their regularity. Members of the
State Guard are subject to the control
of range officers while at the naval
range.APPROPRIATIONS ARE
ADDED TO NAVAL BILLWASHINGTON, D. C.—Additional
appropriations of about \$200,000,000
have been added by the Senate naval
affairs sub-committee to the Naval
Appropriation Bill, which carried ap-
propriations of \$1,358,000,000, as it
passed the House. Of the increases
about \$120,000,000 are for naval or-
nance.The sub-committee recommended an
increase of the \$24,194,000 appropria-
tion for ordnance and ordnance stores
by \$6,328,000; an addition of \$45,537,-
000 to the House appropriation of
\$48,309,000 for new batteries for ships;
an increase of \$34,530,000 to the House
appropriation of \$39,259,000 for am-
munition for vessels; an increase of
the House appropriation for torpedoes
and appliances from \$1,000,000 to
\$11,000,000, and an addition of \$13,-
000,000 to the House appropriation of
\$50,000,000 for reserve ordnance
supplies.ARMY RULE PREVENTS
HER SINGING IN CAMPSSPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Miss Esther
Dale of this city, instructor in voice
culture at Smith College, has been de-
finitely prohibited by the War Depart-
ment from singing in the army camps
in France, which she had planned to
do under Y. M. C. A. auspices, because
she has a brother in the service, it
was announced today. The regula-
tions forbid relatives of any man in
the army from visiting the camps
abroad, and the Y. M. C. A. was
unable to bring about an exception.

GRAIN AREAS IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Of the 4,000,-
000 acres it is estimated Alberta will
sow in grain this year, the area served
by Lethbridge in a railway sense will
have about hal, this amount. This will
mean an increase of about 20 per cent
over the largest previous acreage
ever sown.SWIFT'S DIVIDEND
BASED ON PROFITSAnalysis of the Claim That It
Represents Only Appreciation
of Value of Holdings Appears
to Reveal Contradictions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In Swift & Co.'s
own explanation of the basis for their
stock dividend of \$25,000,000 to be de-
clared next Monday, lies ground for
considerable question. The president
of the packing house in announcing
the approval of the capital issues
committee to the issue of \$25,000,000
additional stock at par, said, "This
dividend is not being paid out of earn-
ings." It was thereafter explained
that an appraisal had revealed
appreciation of property in the com-
pany's extensive holdings more than
the amount of the stock dividend.In a previous article it has been
mentioned that as a matter of fact a
good deal of that \$25,000,000 can be
accounted for by concealed profits—
profits hidden away in undervaluation
of plant, and now resurrected for the
occasion. There is probably some ap-
preciation of values. But examina-
tion would no doubt show that these
properties were for the most part
purchased through earnings put back
into the business. What there is of
unearned increment in the basis of
this stock dividend is in all likelihood
for the most part unearned profit on
old profit.The packing industry, it might be
observed, has been growing at a tre-
mendous rate, and it demands great
sums of money to finance its exten-
sions. The great packing houses
have been pretty much family affairs,
Swift less so than Armour & Co. At
any rate, the control has been content
to see much the greater part of earn-
ings go back into the business instead
of being for the most part paid out
in dividends. Packers' dividends con-
sequently have not been nearly so
large as they could have been, and the
profits thus kept in the business have
been a vital factor in building it up
year by year until it has reached its
present enormous proportions.Therefore, first, because the ap-
praisal brings out old concealed
profits, and second, because apprecia-
tion of property has been largely ap-
preciation on old invested profits, it
becomes clear that the packers are in
reality basing their stock dividend on
profits of one kind or another. The
dividend may not be paid out of re-
cent earnings, but it certainly is, for
the most part, paid out of old earn-
ings.Even then there is a question as to
whether it really makes a speck of
difference how the basis of this stock
dividend is calculated. The invest-
ment is all there. The properties
have been appraised, but the packers
are not going to dispose of any of
them for that reason. The business
runs on exactly the same next week
after this stock dividend is declared,
jumping the Swift capitalization 50
per cent to \$150,000,000, as this week
when, without a stock dividend or ad-
ditional issue of same amount, it
stands at \$100,000,000. If the packers
had wanted to declare this stock divi-
dend out of their ample surplus of
\$59,965,000, there is nothing that out-
side, at any rate, know of to pre-
vent them from so doing, except pos-
sibly the unsympathetic eye with
which the public begins to view this
capitalization of surplus profits. There
are those who are uncharitable
enough, knowing the ways in which
the packers in the past have en-
deavored to paint a fair face on ex-
cessive profits, to think that Swift &
Co. simply wanted to issue a stock
dividend and chose this appraisalment
plan as the most suitable.REPORT OF DRAFT
QUOTA BILL ADOPTEDWASHINGTON, D. C.—The House
of Representatives has adopted the
conference report on the bill to base
draft quotas on the number of men in
Class 1, accepting the elimination of
its amendment authorizing credits on
quotas for volunteers. The report
awaits action in the Senate.Because of a Senate amendment ex-
empting ministerial and medical stu-
dents, the House sent back to the con-
ference the conference report on the
bill providing for the registration of
youths attaining the age of 21 years
since the registration last June 5.The vote of the rejection of the Sen-
ate amendment was 182 to 118. Rep-
resentative J. C. McKenzie of Illinois,
supporting the House action, declared
that opposition to the drafting of di-
vinity students comes from men who
have money invested in theological
seminaries. Supporters of the amend-
ment said the President has authority
under the draft laws to exempt such
students from the draft, so that adop-
tion or rejection of the proposal by
the House was immaterial.S. H. Dent, chairman of the military
committee, said he had not changed
his mind regarding the credits plan,
but since President Wilson, the Secre-
tary of War and Provost Marshal-
Gen. E. H. Crowder had opposed it,
he would subordinate his own desires.

ADDRESS TO SOLDIERS OF SOIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Mr. Taylor Stat-
ten, national director of the Soldiers
of the Soil Movement, in addressing a
large gathering of boys in the Mon-
treal High School Hall, outlined the
great work which Canadian schoolboys
are expected to do for their country
this year in the campaign for greater
production. There had been enrolled,he said, under the "S. O. S." banner,
17,000 boys, 1000 of these from Mon-
treal city and district. Mr. Statton
believed that the older boys could do
as much work on the farms as men
could, and had some information from
farmers in support of that contention;
but even supposing a boy did only one-
half of the work of an ordinary farm
hand, it would mean that each boy
would be feeding eight soldiers every
day he worked on the farm. For the
boys it would mean hard work; but
the significance of it all was that they
were joining their older brothers
under the banner of their country, and
had caught the spirit that was to make
a greater and better Canada.GOVERNMENT TO TAKE
OVER NEWTON SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

NEWTON, Mass.—On or about June
10, the Newton Technical High School
and Vocational School will be taken
over by the Government to be used
to train men in the service, for various
branches of mechanical work. It is
understood that similar action will be
taken with regard to the technical
high schools at Worcester and Spring-
field and that eventually many other
high schools in the State will be used
for training men.The Government plans to use the
school for a period of four months.
For the first eight weeks, 250 men and
officers will be stationed there and a
similar number for the next eight
weeks. The gymnasium is to be made
into a bunk house, and a large mess
hall is to be built. This plan will not
greatly interfere with the present
work of the high school, as the regu-
lar courses will end early in June.The plans of the Government call
for an expenditure of \$56,000. The
city of Newton must furnish \$25,000
at once. This amount will be re-
imbursed to the city by the Govern-
ment later.The courses to be taught to men
now in the draft include mechanical
shop work, carpentry, electrical work,
electric welding, blacksmithing, radio
buzzer work, gas engines and automo-
bile repair. Eight of the present in-
structors of the high school will be
included on the staff of teachers. The
Newton school was selected by Arthur
C. Williston for the Government.TRAINING CAMPS FOR
COLLEGE STUDENTSWASHINGTON, D. C.—The War De-
partment announced today the opening
of three training camps for college
students at Plattsburg, N. Y., Ft.
Sheridan, Ill., and the Presidio at San
Francisco, Cal., on June 3.Students to the number of 6500 se-
lected from 120 colleges that have
maintained their units in the senior
officers' training corps will be pro-
vided with one month's practical mili-
tary training.

SMALL FARMS PROVIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—An important
project for the development of more
than 100,000 acres of cut-over timber
lands lying southwest of this city has
been undertaken by local interests.
The land was taken over from several
large lumber companies, and will be
sold to small farmers on payment
plans. Each farm will have timber,
pasture land, and a section of bottom
acreage for cultivation. The region
is said to be especially adapted to the
raising of live stock.

RECRUITS GO TO FT. SLOCUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—During the five-
day period commencing today ap-
proximately 1336 recruits will go
from Massachusetts to Ft. Slocum,
N. Y., the men for this call being cred-
ited against the next quota. Boston
is to send 270 men, Newton 16, Brook-
line 13, Lynn 35, Lawrence 33, New
Bedford 39, Haverhill 18, Fall River
45, Attleboro 11, Swampscott 6, Cam-
bridge 40, Waltham 10, Lowell 39,
Medford 11, with small quotas from
other cities and towns.

RESCUED MEN BROUGHT TO PORT

AN ATLANTIC PORT, May 10—A
United States tank steamer which ar-
rived here today brought 10 men from
the Norwegian motor ship Pusey
Jones No. 1, which foundered at sea
April 28. The crew was picked up by
a Greek steamship and transferred to
the American vessel. The motor ship
was on her way to this port with a
cargo of sugar from Guantanamo,
Cuba, having sailed April 18.

COMMERCIAL TRUCKS FOR ARMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Purchase of
commercial types of trucks for army
use instead of the development of two
smaller types of Liberty trucks has
been ordered by the War Department.
It is understood that the manufacture
of the large three-ton Liberty truck
will continue.

NEAR-BEER SELLER IS HELD

NASHUA, N. H.—Benjamin Malloy
was held Thursday in \$400 bail for
trial May 18 on charge of selling a
brand of so-called near-beer. This is
the first case under the new prohibi-
tory law in the State and it will be
made a test case by the manufacturer
of the beverage.

MOTION PICTURES FOR CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Motion pictures
for children of Materlinck's "Blue
Bird" will be presented in the Fenway
Theater May 18, under the auspices
of the Massachusetts Teachers Fed-
eration.

LAKE BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

SARNIA, Ont.—Marine reports here
indicate a record season on the Great
Lakes. All vessel owners and agents
predict that much business will be
offered them, and, already, many
large contracts have been signed.SENATE PUTS OFF
SUFFRAGE ACTIONVote on House Resolution to
Submit Federal Amendment to
States Postponed IndefinitelyWASHINGTON, D. C.—Senate ac-
tion on the House resolution propos-
ing submission to the states of an
equal suffrage amendment to the Fed-
eral Constitution has been postponed
indefinitely because a canvass of the
members showed that supporters of the
resolution number less than the
two-thirds majority necessary for its
adoption.

Suffrage Vote Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

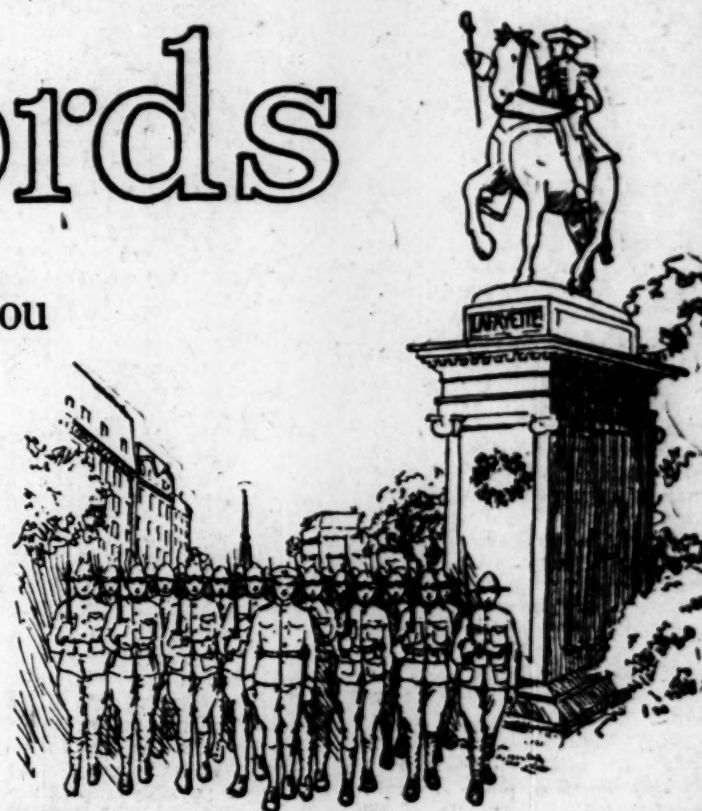
from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—President Wilson,
Senators Lodge and Weeks of Massa-
chusetts, Senator Jones of New Mex-
ico, the ranking Democratic senator,
and Senator Gallinger of New Hamp-
shire, the ranking Republican senator,should be in receipt today of a tele-
gram urging their favorable vote on
suffrage ordered sent to them at a
mass meeting of 2000 men and women,
held Thursday evening on Boston
Common.The telegram included this resolu-
tion: "Resolved, that we call upon the
United States Senate to pass the Fed-
eral Suffrage Amendment in order to
make real in America the democracy
for which our sons are fighting
abroad." It was passed unanimously
and with enthusiasm. All present
were urged to wire personally to those
persons to whom the resolution was
to be sent and to any others they
wished, asking their support of the
amendment, and it is expected that
many will do so.The meeting was held under the
auspices of the Massachusetts branch
of the National Woman's Party, and
was addressed by Mrs. Toscan Ben-
net, acting chairman of the Connecti-
cut branch, Mrs. Frederick H. Sykes
of Cambridge, vice-chairman of the
Massachusetts branch, and Miss Mar-
garet Foley.PREMIER CLEMENCEAU
THANKS RED CROSSWASHINGTON, D. C.—The prompt-
ness with which the American Red
Cross Commission in France complied
with a request for food for 50,000
refugees gathered at St. Omer during
the recent German drive, has elicited
a message of thanks from Premier
Clemenceau. The message, as received
at Red Cross headquarters here by
cable, said:"I thank you heartily for the gen-
erous help given recently by your
society to evacuees of Pas de Calais,
when you sent them provisions at
St. Omer, Arras and Bruges. After
so many tokens of your bounty toward
the French population, sorely tried by
common misfortune, you are now help-
ing the Pas de Calais people who, by
their energetic attitude toward the
enemy, fully merit the interest you are
taking in them. Allow me to be the
interpreter of their gratitude."

Mid-Month List

Columbia
Records"Lafayette, We Hear You
Calling"Surely a good rousing musical
product of the war. The historic
figure of Lafayette, as well as a
strain of the "Marseillaise" stirs
American chivalry to emulate
that of the famous Frenchman.
Sung by Reed Miller, it has a
swing both martial and popular.

Double record A 2526—75c



Dance Records

The May list contains a number of
excellent dance records played by
Prince's Band, including:

"Yankee"
"A la Habana me Voy" from "The Land of Joy"
Fox-trot A 2500—75c
"Liberty Bell," Fox-trot Double record,
A 6029—\$1.25
"Tom, Dick and Harry and Jack (Hurry
Back)" One step Double record A 6032—\$1.25

New Chicago Symphony
Orchestra Records

Madrigale (Simonetti) (b) Mo-
ment Musical (Schubert-Stock) A 6026
Grand Valse from Suite Ruses \$1.50
D'Amour (Glazounow)

Send some records to your soldier
There's a Columbia Grafonola in his Y. M. C. A. hut

"Sweet Emalina, My Gal," One-step, Earl Fuller's Rector A 2523
Double record—Fox-trot, Novelty Orchestra 75c
Medley of Old Waltz Songs—Part I A 6035
Medley of Old Waltz Songs—Part II Prince's Orchestra \$1.25
Au Revoir, Not Good-Bye—One-step Prince's Band A 6037
Just a Little Cottage—Fox-trot \$1.25

New Columbia Records on Sale
the 10th and 20th of Every Month

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA COMPANY, NEW YORK

There Is Every Advantage In Buying Your Records From
New England's Largest Exclusive Talking Machine Store

174 TREMONT STREET, OPP. BOYLSTON SUBWAY STATION, BOSTON

New England
Headquarters for
Columbia Grafonolas
and RecordsYOU will find here more than a store. You will find a complete, courteous
musical service, a complete line of COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS and all the
latest COLUMBIA RECORDS. You will be invited to play any record or
any Grafonola. Come. The door opens with a welcome.

The Grafonola Company of New England

174 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Columbia Grafonola
Price \$119
With electric
motor, \$135

SENATE AIRCRAFT
INQUIRY PLANS

Personnel of Committee on Military Affairs to Be Arranged to Insure an Impartial and Independent Search for Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In order to insure its investigations with more efficiency and with the highest degree of impartiality and independence, certain changes are to be made in the membership of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate. As the country has come to look to this committee for fearless criticism and information regarding the actual condition of military preparations, and as it has, under the stress of circumstances, assumed duties and responsibilities which practically render it an important part of the war machinery of the Government, the Senate is convinced that it is highly important that the committee should be made as independent as is possible in the circumstances. For this reason certain changes are to be made. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who is in favor of a large army and has consistently called attention to alleged delays and mistakes made by the War Department, has been appointed a member of the committee. Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, a Republican whose ability as a lawyer and investigator is unquestioned, is also to be made a member of the committee. Senator Hiram Johnson of California, recently appointed, is regarded as another acquisition of importance.

As reorganized, it is believed that such a committee will conduct its investigation without fear or favor, and that it will be in a strong position to command the confidence and respect of the Administration and of the nation. It will be remembered in this connection that when the Military Affairs Committee made its report on the aircraft situation some time ago, and called attention to mistakes and delays, a minority report was simultaneously issued, disagreeing with the verdict reached by the majority. A peculiar feature of this report was that it was signed by members of the committee who were not at all conspicuous in the investigation which the committee has been carrying on throughout the present session. Despite this minority report, the statements made by Senator Chamberlain to the Senate on aircraft have never been challenged as to their truth and accuracy, either by pro-Administration forces in Congress or by the War Department. It is now known that if the report erred it was by expressing more optimism for the future than was actually warranted by the facts at that time, or by the results which have developed since then.

Sensor Chamberlain formally introduced a resolution on Thursday relative to the investigation which the committee is about to institute into the aircraft failure and the allegations made in connection therewith. It has not yet been decided what members of the committee will constitute the sub-committee on aircraft. It was hinted on Thursday that Senator Reed of Missouri might be made chairman of the sub-committee. His colleagues regard the senior senator from Missouri as a very able investigator, but because of the personal feeling which for some reason or other attended the recent investigations where he played a major part, it is doubtful if he will be made chairman of a sub-committee which is to deal with such a delicate matter as the aircraft failure and the attendant circumstances. Senator Thomas of Colorado is also regarded as a possibility for the chairmanship of the sub-committee. Senator Hitchcock is not available for this sub-committee as he is chairman of a sub-committee investigating the ordinance and machine-gun shortage. The Republican members of the sub-committee will probably be Senator Hiram Johnson and Senator Wadsworth. The investigation is expected to begin immediately.

Plan to Divide Inquiry

Sub-Committees May Have Different Branches

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans for aviation and other war inquiries were outlined today by the Senate Military Committee, which decided to have investigations by sub-committees. The aviation inquiry will be divided into two branches, in charge of the separate sub-committees, one dealing with the general situation, including appropriations; the other making a special investigation of manufacturers' cross-licensing agreements, which Senator Thomas of Colorado charged yesterday in the Senate had given producers controlling basic patents a monopoly.

One sub-committee will resume inquiry into the army quartermaster's department and another will continue the ordinance inquiry.

The aviation investigations are expected to begin next week. The question of whether testimony will be public or taken behind closed doors will be left to the sub-committees.

Aircraft Expenditures

Far Above the Large Appropriation, Report States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Expenditures for aircraft have exceeded appropriations by \$157,453,095, a report submitted to the Senate today by Senator Thomas, Colorado, showed. Total appropriations amounted to \$749,888,000.

The report was prepared by the signal corps division of the army, and includes all expenditures up to April

30, last. Of the total appropriation, \$524,512,440 was spent for aircraft and equipment; \$41,456,400 for the construction of buildings and the purchase of land; \$27,119,550 for balloons; \$1,056,000 for schools and \$45,749,610, for the finance division, which included the expense of various investigations. Contracts on a fixed price basis amounted to \$556,475,969 and those on a cost plus basis to \$350,860,179.

FLOUR SUBSTITUTES
SHOULD SELL LOWER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wheat flour substitutes should sell for 10 to 20 per cent less than wheat flour, Food Administrator Hoover notified State Food administrators today. The administrators were instructed to direct wholesalers to stop dealing with retailers who cannot justify their prices on the basis of the cost of their goods.

Corn meal and oat meal should sell 20 per cent below the price of wheat flour and corn flour and barley flour should sell 10 per cent below wheat flour, the administrators were informed.

GERMAN LANGUAGE
TEACHING STOPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—The board of education of the city of Morgantown, in which the West Virginia University is located, has discontinued all so-called German Kultur. At a recent meeting it passed an order reciting that "after consideration of the designs and purposes of the Imperial German Government in its war against liberty and true democracy, and of the effect of the recognition and study of the German language, teachings and ideals upon the youth of America, and also the need of loyal, undivided unity of language, thought and purpose among all the nationalities represented in the schools of America, it was ordered that all courses of study of the German language, teachings and ideals, in the grades and high school, be discontinued."

The teaching and study of the German language in the State University has also come practically to an end, because the students decline to take the courses offered.

VALUE OF COTTON
CROP EMPHASIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—With farmers in the cotton belt generally cutting down their cotton acreage, so as to raise more foodstuffs, notwithstanding the record prices cotton is bringing, a crusher of cotton seed for oil located at Wilson N. C., has pointed out that there is possibly another side to this problem.

An acre planted to cotton, says this man, will yield an average of 900 pounds of seed, which will produce 150 pounds of oil. This oil is equal to the lard from four or five hogs, while the remaining meal, 400 pounds, is the equivalent for stock feed of 1200 pounds of wheat. Furthermore, he says, much of the world's cotton is needed for explosives as well as for textiles. On this basis he urges that, in their zeal for foodstuffs, cotton growers must not neglect their southern staple, cotton.

VALUE OF SOUTH'S
FARM PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Statistics are on display by E. A. Calvin, at present stationed in Washington as the representative of officials of farmers' organizations in the cotton states, which show that the southern states in 1917 produced agricultural products aggregating \$5,710,732,000 in value. Thus the South, comprising one-third of the country, produced 42 per cent of its farm products. From these figures Mr. Calvin takes license to challenge the statement that the South is not feeding itself. If the value of the cotton crop be deducted entirely, the South still produces 34.7-10 per cent of the nation's agricultural products.

The statistics now at Washington were compiled by Arthur W. Simpson of New Orleans.

INTERURBAN COAST
LINE IS PROJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—An act of the Mississippi Legislature has opened the way for the construction of an interurban electric line along the Gulf Coast from New Orleans to Mobile. The new law enables towns on the Mississippi coast to combine and cooperate in enterprises of this kind.

This will authorize the towns of Waveland, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Long Beach, Gulfport, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Moss Point to deal with the city of New Orleans which, it is reported, stands ready to build the road as far as the Mississippi line from New Orleans. This would be done by New Orleans through the Public Belt Railroad, in an opinion by J. D. Moore, city attorney, prepared at the request of Mayor Behrman.

GERMAN STUDY ABANDONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOLEDO, O.—The Board of Education has decided to eliminate German from the curriculum of Toledo high schools. At the close of the present semester in June German is to be stricken from the text-books and barred indefinitely. Nearly 400 students are studying the language at the present time.

REVENUE REVISION
IS NOT FAVORED

Opposition to Plans of Secretary McAdoo—Profiteers Will Be Hit Hard if Action Is Taken, Says Mr. Kitchin

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo's plans for immediate action by Congress, to increase war revenues, announced last night, met today with immediate and formidable opposition.

After a conference between Representative Kitchin, majority leader of the House and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, with Chairman Simmons and other members of the Senate Finance Committee, it was stated that revenue revision before next December was "very doubtful." Both Democrats and Republicans, it was said, were prepared to insist upon the Administration's original program of deferring tax revision until the December session.

Unless Secretary McAdoo, in the statement of the country's financial situation he is preparing for submission to the Senate and House committees, conclusively demonstrates that immediate action is imperatively necessary, leaders of both branches of Congress are prepared to insist upon postponement.

"If there is a bill," Representative Kitchin said after his conference with senators today, "the fellows who are profiteering right and left on the war will feel it. The taxes on excess profit and incomes will be raised so high there will be little or no profiteering left in the hands of those who are now getting rich off the war."

Representative Kitchin said until Secretary McAdoo's statement was received he would withhold judgment as to the necessity for immediate legislation, although he said he was in favor of revenue revision at the present session, and only agreed to postpone action at the request of the Administration.

Doubt was expressed by Mr. Kitchin that the huge war appropriations made the basis for Secretary McAdoo's opinion regarding immediate legislation would have any effect on the Treasury. He believes that actual drafts under the appropriations could not begin before next January.

Similar views also were expressed by members of the Finance Committee at today's meeting, but sentiment was general that if Secretary McAdoo should submit a fiscal statement making certain that more funds will be needed before Congress could enact a bill next winter, there will be no disposition to refuse action now.

"If we proceed to pass a bill," Representative Kitchin said, "it will hardly be completed much before the November elections."

After Secretary McAdoo's letter was laid before the Senate Committee today, Senator Simmons announced that he and Representative Kitchin planned to see the Secretary on Tuesday. He hoped that if any other action could be taken by Congress to fortify the Treasury until next winter, revenue legislation might be avoided now.

He said it probably would be suggested that the subject go over for the present, permitting an early adjournment of Congress, and that the President might be asked to summon Congress to return in November for a special early session to begin work on tax revision.

"There is very strong opposition, both in the Senate and in the House committees and among the membership," Senator Simmons said, "to legislate at this time. It is felt by those opposed to present action that it would be unfortunate. Those opposing action now believe that Congress has provided amply for the Treasury until Jan. 1 at least, possibly until February, and could pass a new law before demands from new appropriations become payable. Another argument of those opposing legislation now is that it would again disturb business."

Other senators of the committee were even stronger in opposition to present action.

"It is entirely unnecessary," said Senator Smoot of Utah, "unless the Secretary has information that we have not had. The large estimates, which will not be payable for months, are not sufficient reason for legislation now. Unless there is something held back I can see no reason why legislation should not be postponed until the next December session, or at an early session in November."

A preliminary statement of the revenue situation was expected from the Treasury Department today, Senator Simmons said.

LABOR SHORTAGE IS
FOUND IN GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Returning from a tour of the State of Georgia, J. J. Brown, State Commissioner of Agriculture, declared that fields are lying idle everywhere and farmers are clamoring because of a serious labor shortage. Although this statement is in direct variance with that of David F. Houston, United States Secretary of Agriculture, who declared in Atlanta recently that there is really no actual labor shortage in the South, Commissioner Brown asserts that actual investigation bears out his statement.

Farmers are everywhere enthusiastic and patriotic, Mr. Brown said, and they will do everything in their power to increase food production. Cotton is being sacrificed for food crops, and

fertilizers are being used lavishly, but only one man out of all visited was able to say he had enough farm labor. Even with concessions made to farm men in the army selection, and with an influx of city boys and men, Georgia will have an insufficient supply of labor.

I. W. W. ARTICLE IS
VEILED WARNING

Excerpts From Official Organ of Organization Placed in Record at Conspiracy Trial in Chicago Show Methods of Sabotage

CHICAGO, Ill.—A veiled warning to the Government of the strength of the Industrial Workers of the World was contained in an article placed in the record today by the prosecution in the seditious conspiracy trial of 112 leaders of the organization.

"We have shown the world how to block the machinery of justice," said the article published in an official organ on Aug. 18, 1917, when the Government contends the anti-war conspiracy was most vigorous.

"The slow-down plan and mass operation to unjust regulations would work as well in detention camps as on the job. The widespread knowledge of punitive sabotage upon modern industry gives the militant portion of the working class the power to stop or disrupt production at will."

Another article said: "There are too many of us for you to handle, no matter how many machine guns, bayonets and galleys you array against us. Just as our enemies have done we can do."

"If the merciless despots of inviolable government see fit to throw aside all law in opposing us, there is no reason why we should not do likewise in defending ourselves, and if they see fit to legalize the methods of the iron heel, we will legalize the methods of the wooden shoe (sabotage)."

"Fellow workers, the final battle is on. Find your places and be prepared."

About the time the United States entered the war, the membership was advised: "The United States Attorney-General advises everybody to keep his mouth shut or be pinched. That's good advice in times of war, when slavery is forced upon the workers. They should keep their mouths shut and let the 'cat' (sabotage) do the work."

I. W. W. and Bolsheviki

Connection Between Organizations Traced by Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The connection between the Bolshevik revolutionists of Russia and the I. W. W. spreaders of discontent in the United States, was traced in the Federal Court by F. K. Nebeker, assistant United States Attorney-General, and proved one of the interesting developments on Thursday, in the hearing of the Government's case against the 112 I. W. W. defendants before Judge K. M. Landis. It was charged that the Bolsheviki in Russia and the I. W. W. in the United States conducted joint seditious plots for uprising here through steady correspondence last summer. A great quantity of poems, literature and songs of alleged revolutionary intent was read into the record.

One of the passages in the correspondence between agitators here and in Russia in praise of sabotage and the Bolsheviki doctrine, which appeared to quicken the interest of the jury, read:

"What is more civilized than for the workers to create powder which refuses to explode? To spike guns which are to be trained on our working-class brothers in other countries? Sabotage will civilize the soldiers."

After outlining how sabotage could prevent the movement of troops, munitions and strike-breakers by the "mere burning of drawbridges," one article asked:

"Are you ready to take your stand and prove to the world you are made of stuff good red rebels are made off? All aboard for the greatest year in the history of labor."

WINNERS IN BOYS
CORN CLUBS NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Final compilation of reports from boys' corn clubs in South Carolina shows that 501 boys raised 25,813 bushels of grain, averaging 53 bushels to the acre, at a cost of 40.7 cents a bushel.

Bryan Willingham, winner of the first prize, produced 157.8 bushels of corn on one acre at an average cost of 17.6 cents a bushel. He will receive a beautifully engraved gold medal, the gift of Congressman A. F. Lever. He will also be rewarded with a "riding" cultivator, valued at \$70.

The boy who got second place produced 119.5 bushels at an average cost of 25.5 cents a bushel. He will receive a gold watch.

The acre producing 106.2 bushels at a cost of 35.6 cents a bushel got third prize, a check for \$25.

WAR KITCHEN FOR NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MOBILE, Ala.—As a part of the cooperative extension work of the Alabama State Board of Agriculture, an emergency war kitchen for Negroes has been opened in this city. Negro women will be taught to prepare bread other than that made with wheat, to can and preserve vegetables and fruits, an old effort other economies. Other war kitchens have been established in Birmingham and Montgomery.

PRICE AGREEMENTS
ON FISH ADMITTED

Witness in Federal Inquiry Testifies That Before Auctions Some of Dealers Would Unite on the Question of Payments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—New competitors are not welcomed at the Boston Fish Pier, according to the statement of John H. Gourville, manager of the fish department of the produce firm of Batchelder & Snyder at the hearing today in the federal suit brought under the Sherman law to break up an alleged combination of 41 fish dealers in Boston.

Evidence also was introduced through William H. Beardsley, manager of the Boston Fish Pier Company, showing that at times before the so-called auctions of fish were held on the New England Fish Exchange, some of the fish dealers would agree as to the amount each would take of a certain "trip" offered by a captain, as well as the price to be paid.

The direct examination of Mr. Beardsley, who has been the only witness up to today since the hearing before William H. Matheson, its examiner, began on March 6, was completed. Following the session today the government attorneys, E. F. McClennen and F. G. Goodale, plan to transfer the hearing to New York, where the week of May 20 will be devoted to obtaining testimony in that city.

Before leaving the stand Mr. Beardsley stated that Russell and Rogers were the agents of the Boston Fish Pier Company in New York.

In describing the "auctions" which were arranged before the fishing vessel reached the pier and the captain appeared on the exchange, Mr. Beardsley stated that such action was necessary for the reason that some of the buyers could not participate in several auctions at once. This was particularly the case when fish was difficult to sell.

He also said that the dealers would sometimes arrange to split the "trip" between them, unknown to the captains. He admitted that splitting trips and arranged auctions had a tendency to eliminate competition.

When the firm of Batchelder & Snyder decided to establish a fish department, it engaged Mr. Gourville, then manager of the Gloucester Fresh Fish Company, one of the independent dealers at the pier, to take charge of it. Mr. Gourville had been with the Gloucester company for 10 years. The Batchelder & Snyder Company immediately filed a request with the New England Fish Exchange for a buyer's ticket, stating that it proposed to enter the wholesale fish business, and wished the same privileges as other wholesale dealers. After considerable correspondence the request was refused. Mr. Gourville said that later he met F. H. Fulham, president of the exchange, and asked him if the Batchelder & Snyder firm was successful in leasing a store on the pier, whether it could obtain a seat on the exchange. Mr. Fulham replied, "You get your store and we will settle the other question later."

Mr. Gourville met another dealer later, to whom he remarked that it did not look as if the Batchelder & Snyder firm were wanted at the pier. A tentative lease was obtained for one of the stores, but not being assured a seat on the exchange, the firm did not bind the bargain.

In describing the fish company in obtaining fish at the pier, Mr. Gourville said that while that company had buyers' privileges, it sometimes occurred that the two large companies, the Boston Fish Pier and the Bay State Fishing Company, were able to obtain the best of the trips, and he claimed that the Gloucester company was subjected to unfair treatment.

Prices had also ruled higher since the combinations were formed two years ago.

PLANS FOR MAIL TO PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Arrangements by which persons in the United States may communicate by mail through the Red Cross with relatives held as

Oriental Rugs
At Savings

The following interesting items, taken from our Oriental rug stock, are all special values and would be almost impossible to duplicate under present conditions.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| 1 Guenje, 9.3x3.2..... | 25.00 |
| 2 Chinese, 8.8x7.0..... | 78.50 |
| 4 Anatolians, about 5x3..... | 18.50 |
| 10 Shirvans, about 5x3.4..... | 27.50 |
| 9 Kurdestans, about 7x3.8..... | 45.00 |
| 1 Larisian Carpet, 12.3x9.0..... | 125.00 |
| 4 Shirvans, worn in places..... | 19.50 |
| 12 Caucasians and Shirvans..... | 55.00 |
| 3 Mossus..... | 27.50 |
| 1 Chinese, 10x8..... | 95.00 |
| 35 India Druggets, 2.5x5.0..... | 5.00 |
| 40 India Druggets, 6.0x3.0..... | 7.50 |
| 1 Hand-Tufted Rug, 7.2x5.5..... | 50.00 |
| 1 Guenje, 7.10x3.7..... | 25.00 |
| 5 Anatolians and Mossus..... | 27.50 |
| 3 Shirvans and Samarkands..... | 15.50 |
| 12 India Druggets, 1.6x3.0..... | 2.15 |
| 3 Mossus, dull colors..... | 25.00 |
| 1 Kurd, 6.4x4.2..... | 25.00 |
| 1 Persian, 10.7x5.3..... | 75.00 |

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

prisoners of war in enemy countries, were announced today in a communication received from Post Master General Albert S. Burleson, by William F. Murray, Post Master at Boston. Blank forms prescribed for the purpose may be obtained from the Red Cross chapter. Messages to others in enemy countries are forbidden.

ACTION ON SUFFRAGE
AMENDMENT PUT OFF

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Formal announcement of the definite postponement of consideration of the woman's suffrage resolution was made in the Senate today, by Senator Jones of New Mexico, chairman of the Woman's Suffrage Committee. As soon as sufficient votes could be obtained to insure its adoption, he said, the measure would be taken up.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia said that, when women in his State desired suffrage, a constitutional amendment would not be necessary to get it. Senator Martin, majority leader, said he would be glad to see the question submitted to the referendum in Virginia.

Senator Curtis of Kansas asserted that two-thirds of the Republicans were ready to vote any time. Thirty-two Republicans, he said, were ready to vote for the amendment, 11 opposed it and one was doubtful.

Senators Reed and Gallinger insisted on a vote today.

DECISION AGAINST
NEW HAVEN ROAD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A decision that it was against public policy for a railroad to contract with an employee to

relieve itself from liability for negligence, was handed down against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad today by the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court. Oscar Fried, who lost both arms while he was working on a telegraph pole on the railroad's Mount Vernon yards in 1913, was awarded a verdict of \$55,000. Counsel for the New Haven introduced a paper signed by Fried releasing the company from liability for accident or injury to himself. Holding that a carrier could not have employees assume risk so that it might defeat the purpose of the federal Employers' Liability Act, Justice Blackmar pointed out also that Fried's signature was obtained long after he became an employee.

When the firm of Batchelder & Snyder decided to establish a fish department, it engaged Mr. Gourville, then manager of the Gloucester Fresh Fish Company, one of the independent dealers at the pier, to take charge of it. Mr. Gourville had been with the Gloucester company for 10 years. The Batchelder & Snyder Company immediately filed a request with the New England Fish Exchange for a buyer's ticket, stating that it proposed to enter the wholesale fish business, and wished the same privileges as other wholesale dealers. After considerable correspondence the request was refused. Mr. Gourville said that later he met F. H. Fulham, president of the exchange, and asked him if the Batchelder & Snyder firm was successful in leasing a store on the pier, whether it could obtain a seat on the exchange. Mr. Fulham replied, "You get your store and we will settle the other question later."

Mr. Gourville met another dealer later, to whom he remarked that it did not look as if the Batchelder & Snyder firm were wanted at the pier. A tentative lease was obtained for one of the stores, but not being assured a seat on the exchange, the firm did not bind the bargain.

In describing the fish company in obtaining fish at the pier, Mr. Gourville said that while that company had buyers' privileges, it sometimes occurred that the two large companies, the Boston Fish Pier and the Bay State Fishing Company, were able to obtain the best of the trips, and he claimed that the Gloucester company was subjected to unfair treatment. Prices had also ruled higher since the combinations were formed two years ago.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR NAVY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than 360,000 optical and ship's instruments have been turned into the navy by private individuals to meet the shortage created by commissioning additional ships, the Navy Department announced today. A large part of the success of the navy's appeal for instruments is attributed to the work of the four-minute men.

GERMANS PLEDGE LOYALTY

ENID, Okla.—Three thousand German-born residents of Garfield County held a meeting here last night, and pledged their loyalty and support to the Government, promising faithful cooperation with their adopted land "until victory is assured."

WYOMING'S SCHOOL FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—State school lands in Wyoming during the past year yielded a revenue of \$485,916.32. This amount has just been apportioned for school purposes in Wyoming's 21 counties. As there are 44,750 pupils in the public schools of Wyoming, this sum represents \$10.85 for each pupil.

WORK OF COMFORTS
COMMITTEE GROWS

Report for April Shows Large Increase Over the Preceding Month in Articles Distributed, the Number Being 35,582

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Again steady growth marks the report of the Comforts Forwarding Committee, conducted by the Christian Scientists of the Boston district. April outdid the preceding month in the number of articles distributed, as has each month since the taking up of this kind of relief work on Dec. 1, 1917.

The committee shipped during April a total of 35,582 articles, while the number for March was 30,946. In the five months of its activity the committee has distributed 32,175 articles. Following is the report:

ARTICLES SENT OUT TO MAY 1, 1918

Knitted goods, etc., sent out during the month of April:	
Comfort Bags.....	91
Helmetts, pairs.....	1196
Gloves.....	481
Mittens, pairs.....	39
Socks.....	449
Sewing Kits.....	72
Socks, pairs.....	7335
Sweaters.....	2134
Treasure Bags.....	1401
Trench Caps.....	1401
Whistles.....	1015
Hymnals.....	37
Science and Healths.....	2
Unity of Good.....	1
Pamphlets.....	1233
Quarantines.....	3
Miscellaneous.....	78
Total.....	16,447

Garments made and shipped by the sewing units of Greater Boston during the month of April..... 4,225

Old and new garments from the field, sorted and shipped during the month of April..... 14,915

Total articles shipped during April..... 35,582

Knitted goods, etc., distributed in April..... 18,441

Knitted goods, etc., previously distributed..... 27,493

Total knitted goods distributed to date..... 45,934

Garments distributed by sewing units of Greater Boston in April..... 4,225

Garments previously distributed by sewing units..... 12

THE SITUATION IN TRANS-CAUCASIA

Mr. Gambashidze Explains How Georgian Opposition to Turks Helps to Defeat German Aim for Clear Route to Asia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. D. Gambashidze, secretary of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce in London, and a very prominent Georgian, informs a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he regards the struggle now proceeding in Trans-Caucasia as of great significance. The remoteness geographically of the Caucasus from Europe and America causes it to be equally remote from the thoughts of the allied peoples. Nevertheless, Mr. Gambashidze thinks the Georgian and Armenian resistance might easily be made or become a factor in checking the German schemes of world domination, for these schemes in the east are being based on a European-Asian foundation and Trans-Caucasia is the bridge between Europe and Asia.

"The struggle in which the Georgian and Armenian peoples are engaged," Mr. Gambashidze remarked to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "involves the same considerations of nationality as are involved in the case of Belgium. The tendency to lose sight of this is part of the tendency to lose sight of the vital importance of what was formerly the Allies' eastern front before the defection of Russia. I consider the war may be won in the west and at the same time lost in the east unless the Allies change their policy, or rather unless they develop a policy in regard to Russia."

"Certainly I think the Allies must eventually win, but a properly conceived Russian policy would mean a much earlier victory and a saving of countless lives. On the other hand the failure to set out a clearly defined policy as to Russia involves a serious risk of failure to destroy Germany's schemes of world conquest."

Reverting to the Trans-Caucasian situation, Mr. Gambashidze said, "The present struggle between the Turks and the Georgians and Armenians arose out of an impudent demand by the Turks, following upon the armistice which was forced upon all the nationalities of Russia by the Bolshevik treachery. The Turks notified the Trans-Caucasian Government—Trans-Caucasia having established itself as an independent republic, in which Georgia is an autonomous component part—that it was prepared to negotiate peace provided the Trans-Caucasian Republic first and immediately ceded the districts of Ardahan, Batoum and Kars. This was on March 15."

"The question of ceding this territory had been fixed up between the Bolsheviks and the Turks, but the Bolsheviks had no authority whatever to do so, either from the Georgians or Armenians, and it is merely characteristic of their regard for their own formula of no annexations. The Trans-Caucasian Government declined to consider such a demand, but as Turkey gradually pushed through Trebizond and Erzerum to the pre-war Trans-Caucasian frontier and prepared to invade the Georgian district of Batoum, the Georgian Supreme National Council immediately mobilized the whole male population of Georgia to resist the people who had so often invaded the country in its past history."

"What forces are available to resist the Turks?"

"Well," Mr. Gambashidze replied, "the Georgians and Armenians together should have at their disposal 400,000 men. As to leadership, Georgia itself can provide some 5000 officers and generals, Georgian soldiers having reached very high rank in the Russian Army and having the advantage of the best technical military education. Behind this force is a very well organized railway system."

"On the other hand, the Georgians have 150 miles of coast to defend against the Russian fleet. The latest information shows the latter to have under the complete control—if one can use the word—of drunken Bolshevik sailors who, after murdering their best officers, have bombarded the Georgian coast of Sukhumi on the Black Sea coast. On the east the Georgians are threatened by the Tatar population who are in sympathy with the Turks. It is frequently the Tatars who are employed by their cold-blooded massacres, and as the Turks will probably find great difficulty in forcing the 200-mile land front between them and the Georgians and Armenians, they will probably try to succeed by arranging massacres. To meet the situation the Georgian high military command have seized 10 Russian warships stationed round Batoum, and on the military side have fixed up an arrangement for joint action with the Armenian national council."

After expressing a hope that these two small nations would in future more fully engage the sympathies and help of the Allies, Mr. Gambashidze turned to the larger question of the general policy of the associated nations toward Russia. Mr. Gambashidze is not backward in expressing appreciation of the ideals and sentiments of President Wilson and the allied leaders generally, but clearly he does not think they have yet focused the Russian situation properly.

Mr. Gambashidze knows Russia so thoroughly that he can almost claim to "know every stick and stone" in that country and he is, therefore, entitled to his opinion that the Allies have been far too moderate in their attitude toward the Bolsheviks. His opinion is not shared by the Leninists, although he admits their ranks contain "possibly one or two fanatical idealists," may

be gathered from his view that President Wilson's message to the Moscow Congress corresponded with a message—if one could imagine such a thing—sent by some European statesman to an organization of criminals in the East End of New York who had been engaged in trying to reduce that city to anarchy.

Mr. Gambashidze traces the revolution to the utter weariness of war, amounting to a physical and moral defeat, produced in the Russian army by the horrors of the Galician and Polish retreats. Being excessively and blankly ignorant, the Russian masses, he declares, are often cruel, and the Bolsheviks simply rose to power by exploiting, instead of opposing and trying to overcome, their desire for peace and the reaction which showed itself in the desire to loot and murder. To this the Bolsheviks gave the respectable title of class warfare. In addition the Bolsheviks provided themselves with an army of so-called Red Guards, organized on a basis of "spoils," and German prisoners with whom, as, for example, at the elections, they intimidated the people when necessary. It is quite a mistake, he added, to regard the Bolsheviks as having in any way organized Russia, as their recent miserable exhibition indicates.

Mr. Gambashidze thinks the allied statesmen are too much influenced by Russians whose sympathies lie in the direction of a more or less modified version of the old régime. The argument is frequently put forward, he said, that a strong united Russia is necessary in order effectively to nullify Germany's designs in the East. Hence, it is frequently said, the Allies should not recognize the independence of the new states like Finland, the Baltic countries, Poland, the Ukraine, Trans-Caucasia, as that would be to create a divided weak Russia.

"Now I am afraid," Mr. Gambashidze remarked, "that even if the Allies won so complete a victory in the West that they were able to order and compel the Germans to relax entirely their present dominance in Russia—a very difficult task, however great the victory in the West—they would not find the new states in any way disposed to revert to the status quo. Any attempt to induce them to coalesce would simply range them with Germany against the Allies, and the German victory in the East would be insured."

"No," Mr. Gambashidze continued, "the new states cherish their independence and will not relinquish it. Nevertheless I am confident that the vision of a 'United States of Russia,' a federated state of independent republics, would secure their whole-hearted support and the Allies should make that their policy. They should announce in the clearest language that they recognize the independent rights of these states and are prepared to support them, and then a United Russia resisting Germany would be a possibility. Then it would even become possible to devise military measures in Russia against Germany even if at first they partook of the nature of guerrilla tactics. But that will be quite impossible so long as these states see Germany as the only country at all likely to give them what they desire, independence."

"There is another consideration. It is sometimes argued that the Germans will defeat their own aims by their domineering methods. But you have got to consider the Russian mentality. Apart from the 3,000,000 or so educated and semi-educated Russians, the Russian people is densely ignorant, and its mentality is remote from the issues of this war in a way which westerners cannot understand. I believe it to be quite a mistake to think that the Russian peasant has reached the point of development when he objects to being autocratically governed. He does not. And the German autocracy will not only give him a severe rule, perhaps, but it will give him a good pair of boots and good agricultural implements, and beyond that he cares very little."

These were some of the points made by Mr. Gambashidze in support of his contention that allied statesmen did not clearly visualize the Russian issue. In Russia, he maintained, they had been too much inclined to stake their hopes on this or that Cossack general who was at heart a supporter of the old régime, and they were too much influenced by such considerations as the desire for a single united Russia to oppose Germany instead of a United States of Russia. Reverting to Bolshevikism Mr. Gambashidze said: Bolshevikism is simply anarchy. It is the object of Germany to secure the disintegration of her opponents. That disintegration she secured in Russia and that disintegration is now called Bolshevikism. Those who idealize Bolshevikism or traffic with it in any way whatever are playing the German game. Germany is trying to spread Bolshevikism in every country and, whether she is playing with fire or not, she is quite confident of keeping it out of her own country. Not only does she make Bolshevikism subserve her ends by causing the disintegration of her opponents, but also by providing her with the opportunity of coming forward as the saviour of the world from Bolshevikism as she is doing in the new Russian states. She gains far more sympathy by this attitude than the Allies realize not only internally, but also, for example, in the Scandinavian countries—where regard for Bolshevikism with terror.

"No," Mr. Gambashidze concluded, "the Allies should declare a clear, definite policy regarding Russia, namely the full recognition of the new states and an attitude of cordial support to the 'United States of Russia.' They should have no recognition of, or dealings with, Bolshevikism. They should prosecute the war in the West with ruthless vigor. It appears to me quite unwise to attach any importance to the possibility of democratic developments in Germany. Any such seeming developments are almost certain to be camouflage. The German mentality will not change without a decisive military thrashing. I know Germany well and I do not believe there is the slightest desire to overthrow the present order and run the risk of

what has happened in Russia. Whatever food or other difficulties there are in Germany are not sufficient to overcome the German sense of discipline, and the present order has brought German victory in the East and the prospect of food not only now, but in the future. It has brought a considerable measure of victory in the West and, to the German eye, seems on the point of bringing complete victory there."

"Any modifying of the allied attitude, any softness in the conduct of the war, are simply regarded as proofs of weakness. Why, from these points of view which appeal strongly to the German, who still holds devotedly to the theory that Germany was an innocent, unprovoked, God-fearing country, set upon by a host of ruthless encircling enemies who have been hurled back by—and only by—the might of Germany's shining sword, why, from these points of view, should the Germans wish to upset the present order of things?"

While these considerations put forward by Mr. Gambashidze may not secure the agreement of all, they are of interest as coming from one who is an encyclopaedia of knowledge on things Russian and who is a keen student of German and world affairs generally. Mr. Gambashidze's views have been sought and obtained by the British Cabinet, as it has sought the views of all who can shed light on the complex eastern situation, and they present a point of view which is well worth consideration.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB TO ELECT OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Action on a new war service platform is expected to be taken by the Women's City Club at its annual meeting and election, to be held next Monday evening at Ford Hall. In view of the creditable record made by the club in its war service work during the last year it is expected that this will be continued during the ensuing year.

The meeting will be addressed by Mrs. Grafton D. Cushing, who has just returned from the scene of battle, and who will tell of conditions as she found them there.

The annual election of officers will take place from 8 a. m. to 7:30 p. m., when the polls will be open at the clubhouse. The candidates for election are: Secretary, Miss M. E. Noyes; Miss Mabel B. Ury; treasurer, Miss Bernice M. Cannon; Miss Mabel T. Eager; executive committee: Mrs. Frank A. Barbour, Dr. Sarah Adams Bond, Mrs. Gamaliel Bradford, Mrs. Edward Cummings, Miss Esther Dimick, Mrs. Edric Eldridge, Mrs. Frank B. Hawley, Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, Mrs. William E. Huntington, Miss M. B. Lewis, Miss Alla A. Libbey, Mrs. Mary Luddy, Miss Katherine McMahon, Mrs. Francis Moloney, Mrs. Charles A. Parker, Mrs. Henry Parkman, Mrs. Charles Peabody, Mrs. William H. Pear, Mrs. Milton J. Rosenau, Miss Frances Stern, Mrs. James J. Storow, Miss Lucy Wheelock, (for two-year term) Miss Elizabeth S. Porter, Miss Frances Van Baalen; (for one-year term) Miss Ethelind Adams, Miss Anna King.

A special meeting of the executive committee will be held on Tuesday evening for the election of a president and two vice-presidents for the coming year.

A special dinner is to be held at the clubhouse on Friday, May 17, when Charles H. Whitaker, the guest of honor, will speak on "The Housing Problem in War and Peace."

The amount of money subscribed by members of the club to the third Liberty Loan has reached a total of \$155,000.

BOSTON MAN GOES TO FLEET CORPORATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Howard Conoley of Boston has been appointed a vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to take over the legal, financial and other divisions so that Charles Piez, the other vice-president, may devote himself entirely to matters pertaining directly to shipbuilding. To accept his new post, Mr. Conoley resigned as a member of the War Emergency Industrial Commission of Massachusetts.

The appointment of Naval Constructor J. L. Ackerson, heretofore assistant to Mr. Piez, as assistant to Director-General Schwab, also was announced.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT EXCEEDS LOAN QUOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
DALLAS, Tex.—Every state in the Eleventh Federal Reserve District exceeded its quota of the third Liberty Loan, and the district's minimum quota of \$80,000,000 had been oversubscribed by \$10,653,050, making a total of \$90,653,050, according to the official figures. Subscriptions continued to come in even after the announcement was made. Official subscriptions by states follow: Texas, \$76,789,500; Louisiana, \$6,055,950; Arizona, \$2,889,900; New Mexico, \$2,709,400; Oklahoma, \$2,004,700; direct to Dallas Federal Reserve Bank, \$203,500.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS SOLD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Nearly \$20,000 worth of War Savings stamps were sold at the Thursday noon rally at Victory Cottage on Boston Common. Individual purchases ranging from \$1000 to \$3000 alone amounted to \$10,000, and then there were hundreds who bought quantities in quarter, half-dollar and dollar amounts. The principal speaker was Grafton D. Cushing, former Lieutenant-Governor. The campaign will continue for the rest of the week.

COURSE OF FRENCH TREASON INQUIRIES

Affaire Lenoir—Desouches—Charles Humbert Continues Under Difficulties—Bonnet Rouge Case Near Conclusion

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In the presence of events, of even greater import than that of treason against France, there appears not only to have been some decline in public interest in the almost innumerable affairs into which inquiry is being made, and to which another was added almost every week, but even some decline in the zest with which these matters are being prosecuted by the military authorities. But although they occupy less space in the papers and are less discussed publicly, this supposition is very likely wrong, for the simple and obvious fact is that the interrogations are now almost all well in progress and much of the novelty is gone from them.

There has been a slight hitch also in the course of the interrogations in the affaire Lenoir-Desouches-Charles Humbert, owing to the fact that Lieutenant Bondu, to whom the inquiry was delegated by Captain Bouchardon, after having gone deep into the investigation finds himself, through causes over which he has no control, unable to go on with so Lieutenant Jousseulin has had to gather up the threads and take over the case.

To do this half way through the preliminary inquiry is an embarrassing business, and Lieutenant Jousseulin has found it necessary to shut himself up in a room with the mountainous dossiers with which he has been wrestling without the aids to memory and the ideas for further investigation afforded by the *voix vive* examination. However, he has now got the cases in order again. The best part of France applauds the determination and thoroughness with which the Government is now prosecuting this most necessary, but none the less ugly and unwelcome business of cleansing the Augean stables, and the impression prevails that it is right that if there should be any error on one side or the other, it should be on the side of too much investigation rather than too little. France is hurting her self-esteem terribly by going forward openly and publicly with these affairs, but having entered upon the task she is not going to flinch.

Still, the case of the little schoolmistress, Hélène Brion, the other day, is said by some to be a gentle hint to the authorities not to go too far, and to recognize thoroughly that after all there is an appreciable difference between having doubts as to the values of the item, on one's country's war program, even circulating those doubts with a view perhaps to persuading others to share them, and on the other hand being an out-and-out treason-monger prepared to sell the country to the enemy for a quantity of money obtained from Germany by way of Switzerland.

The authorities backed out of the Hélène Brion case with all possible dignity. It may be said to be quite a good thing in one way that the case was brought, but perhaps it was not a case for the military authorities. However, apart from all this, the end of some stages of the various affairs is in sight.

The very long and wearisome interrogation in the Bonnet Rouge affaire draws to a close, and Captain Bouchardon is engaged on the highly complicated and difficult business of preparing his report on the facts revealed by this deep investigation into the charges against the various inculpés. The Bonnet Rouge case has possessed all the importance and all the difficulty of being a pioneer among these inquiries into the alleged plottings. New ground was being broken all the time, and when a witness was testifying in the matter of the Bonnet Rouge, he was at the same time preparing the way for the search into other affairs.

Toward the end of Captain Bouchardon's investigation a top of some interest had to be taken. At the eleventh hour the printer, M. Vercasson, had to be changed from simple witness to inculpé. He had been called upon to give evidence on several occasions, and the result was that he was so seriously compromised that there was no option but to place him under arrest. This military net is a very fine thing.

So at the end of the inquiry there was M. Vercasson in this new capacity, his part in the plots against France having been so it was alleged, that of having brought money paid by Germany from Switzerland to France. Shortly after this new phase occurred, some remarkable revelations were made available concerning the origin of the millions of francs that came to Paris in the Swiss diplomatic bag, having been received in Switzerland by the German-Swiss manufacturer, Schoeller. It was admitted that their origin was German, though the details were not disclosed.

A Swiss newspaper, called *La Feuille d'avis*, published at La Chaux de Fonds, has had some illuminating comments to make. In the first place it blames the political department of Switzerland for giving permission, on the mere request of a naturalized Swiss of German origin to transmit a parcel through its service containing a matter of nearly 10,000,000

Headquarters in this vicinity for
DOMESTIC SCIENCE
FIRELESS COOK STOVE
and Modern Household Helps
THE EDWARDS & CHAMBERLAIN
HARDWARE COMPANY
Kalamazoo, Michigan
DECATUR, ILLINOIS
MOREHOUSE & WELLS CO.
Agents for
THE TOLEDO FIRELESS COOKER

francs in French money, and even allowing the parcel to make the journey in the diplomatic bag without ascertaining its contents or origin. The newspaper goes on to say: "There was no rise in the rate of exchange on Paris during 1915 to justify a large purchase of French banknotes on the Swiss market, and therefore we must deduce the fact that these notes came direct from Germany, since they were not obtained on the Swiss financial markets, but came indirectly from Belgium and the French regions which are under the heel of German tyranny. Therefore this is simply requisitioned money, extorted in the invaded regions, or, in other words, stolen. The part played by Schoeller, hitherto obscure, is suddenly cleared up, and it was a scandalous part."

The new phase assumed by the affaire Humbert, with a new charge against the inculpé, and a new application for the suspension of the Parliamentary immunity, has again raised this affair to the first place in interest. The details of the Humbert expedition to the United States are curious. General Dubail, the military governor of Paris, in his application for suspending the immunity, recalled that the Senate had twice previously been called upon to give M. Humbert over to military justice in connection with other charges, and proceeded to state that the new one had to do with the purchases of goods made by M. Humbert in America at the beginning of the war.

The grounds for the accusation of peculation are set forth in the report of M. Millies Lacroix, Senator, who, at the instance of the senatorial committee, made the inquiry into the matter. In the application it is stated that in the month of August, 1914, M. Humbert was replaced in the army with the rank of captain. On the 13th of that month he placed himself at the disposal of the Minister of Marine for a mission to the United States and the Argentine, the nature of which was not very clearly defined.

The Minister of War was acquainted with the nature of the mission and an authorization was granted. So M. Humbert duly arrived in the United States. On Sept. 15 and 16 he purchased half a million tricolors of flannel at the rate of 80 cents. On Sept. 10, he bought 5000 sets of harness at \$25 each. He said afterward that he had received orders to buy them, but it was only on Sept. 11, that is to say, the day after the purchase, that the director of cavalry supplies authorized him to buy. Two military authorities who tested the goods, both say, as quoted in the report of M. Millies Lacroix, that they are of poor quality and cheap stuff. On Sept. 12, M. Humbert gave an order to the Bethlehem Steel Company for 1,500,000 pieces for horseshoes for the artillery, and on

the 15th another order for 4,000,000 pieces.

Patterns were not supplied, and on delivery it was found that the pieces were very irregular and largely useless. On the 15th of that month he gave an order to the Smith Washington Company for 45,000 blankets, and on the 16th and 18th he gave two other orders to the Bethlehem for 100,000 blankets each. It was found on inquiry that these last purchases had been made at double the proper rate. The application quotes from the report of M. Millies Lacroix thus: "We are led to think on the one hand that M. Charles Humbert had business to do in the United States at the beginning of hostilities, and on the other hand that a mission on behalf of the Minister of Marine was the kind of thing to mask the operations he proposed to effect in the name of the War Department." The Governor of Paris then says it may be asked if M. Humbert has not received commissions, and in any case the grounds for suspicion are strong enough to authorize the prosecutions.

M. Humbert lost no time in writing a letter to the president of the Senatorial Commission of Purchases, in which he expressed his astonishment that he had not been asked for any explanations. He said that they could not be unaware that as soon as he arrived in America, he called for a mission composed of experts and controllers to be sent out. Further, they were aware that there was New York a consul-general and a naval attaché, and that he, M. Humbert, was always given their advice and never made a purchase that was not inspired.

They were aware that a superior officer, specially qualified to give information upon a number of special matters of which he, Humbert, might know little, had studied the American offers with him, and that there was the guarantee of his signature with his, M. Humbert's, on the purchases made. He says that many of the other statements made in the application are untrue and if he had been consulted beforehand they could not have been made. He takes up the point of the purchase of the 5000 sets of harness which it is stated was made on Sept. 10, and that the order to purchase was not received by M. Humbert till the day after.

On the contrary, he states that he has in his possession the cablegram giving him instructions to purchase, dated Sept. 8. It was, he declares, forwarded to him by the Ambassador on Sept. 9. M. Humbert says that these documents are in the possession of his counsel, and the authorities could have seen them if they wished, but evidently they preferred to profit from the moment in which his position was most defenseless.

ACTS TO REGULATE SALES OF PRODUCE

Louisiana Legislature Will Be Asked to Provide Against Frauds By Commission Men—Penalties Are Provided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BATON ROUGE, La.—Legislation to prevent and penalize fraudulent practices by commission firms will be introduced in the forthcoming session of the General Assembly. Senator E. L. Simmons of St. Martin will introduce three bills, to regulate commission merchants and the sale of country produce, to prevent combinations for depressing or controlling prices, and to make all books, papers and records of commission firms open to the inspection of the Commissioner of Agriculture, or to the Attorney-General or district attorney, and the commissioner. Another bill along similar lines introduced at the last session by Representative Cooper of Rapides, will be reintroduced.

The first of the Simmons bills requires all commission merchants to keep full and complete records of all sales, consignments, etc., and to furnish consignors, on demand, with the names and addresses of all purchasers. The merchants are placed under a bond of \$1000 each, and any attempt to deceive or defraud is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

The second bill, relating to combinations, carries a penalty of imprisonment for not less than six nor more than 12 months.

Under the third of these bills, any firm refusing to give the constituted authorities or the consignor access to books or records is penalized with a term in jail of not less than 30 nor more than 120 days.

These three bills were passed by both houses at the last session, but were given a "pocket veto" by the Governor.

The Cooper bill places all commission firms under a bond of \$1000 each, and makes them subject at any time to inspection by the Commissioner of Agriculture, who is given authority to revoke licenses under certain conditions. The commissioner's actions and rulings are made subject to review by the courts. The firms are required to keep triplicate records of all sales, one copy for the firm, one to be forwarded to the consignor, and the third to the Commissioner of Agriculture. Violation is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.



No Maid—
Yet This Dinner Will Be
Ready When You Return

GETTING the meals need not keep you at home, even if you haven't a maid. An Ideal or Domestic Science Fireless Cookstove will do your cooking for you while you are out. It will cook everything perfectly, too. No possibility of coming back to find the meat under-done, or pudding burned. Everything will be delicious—tender and juicy and thoroughly cooked. All you need do is to prepare the food, at the same time heat the cookstove radiators and put in the food. The conserved heat will do the cooking perfectly while you are away. Will you let the cooking tie you down, when you can have such a convenience, as this?

The Ideal or Domestic Science Fireless cookstove will save 80% of your fuel cost whenever used. A few minutes' heat will do all the cooking, because the patented water seal and heavy insulation conserve every bit of heat. It will save food bills, also, because it enables you to make use of cheaper cuts of meat, which are just as delicious, when cooked in it, as the more expensive ones cooked in the ordinary way.

It will cook fast or slow, but always better and more economically. Its automatic steam valve regulates the escape of steam and does away with all meat shrinkage and loss of nourishing food juices. Don't go through another week without consulting your dealer about these efficient fireless cookstoves. We will gladly send you our free booklet, handsomely illustrating in colors some of the fireless cooked dishes for which recipes are given.

Steel cabinet, with handsome enamel finish. Cooking compartments of extra strong, durable aluminum are absolutely seamless. The scientific, strata-laid insulation is extra heavy; imprisons heat; resists atmospheric influence. Patented Water Seal Top and Heat Conserving Valve prevent escape of cooking heat. Full equipment of Ideal Aluminum cooking utensils; radiator thermometer.

If your dealer does not handle either the Domestic Science or Ideal Fireless cookstove write us direct, and we will see that you are supplied

Toledo Cooker Co.
Department 75 Toledo, Ohio



Roast Beef

Brown Potatoes

String Beans

Creamed Onions

Rice Pudding

PLANS FOR TRAINING CAMPS COMPLETED

Fourth Series for Officers to Open at Camp Devens on May 15 With Lieut.-Col. Edward Croft as the Commander

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Plans for the opening of the fourth series of officers' training camps here on Wednesday, May 15, are now completed, and Lieut.-Col. Edward Croft will be commanding officer with a number of assistants and instructors. Capt. Joseph Eldorowicz will be adjutant, First Lieut. William H. Rumpf, assistant adjutant, and Capt. William P. Homans, quartermaster.

Among the instructors will be the following: Maj. Ralph Lowell, Maj. Benjamin Joy, Capt. J. H. Harwood, Capt. A. Kendall Jr., Capt. E. A. Leroy Jr., Capt. P. A. Merriam, Capt. D. G. Hunter, Capt. J. H. Shaw, Capt. John S. Milliken, Lieut. A. H. Boardman, Lieut. F. B. Wilde, Sergt. Walter B. Boewe, Sergt. Henry E. Reeves, Sergt. George A. Stevens and Sergt. George Stewart Jr.

On Monday the three hundred and first engineers regiment will leave on a week's march, with Ashburnham, Mass., as its objective point. On Thursday evening a big open-air mass meeting was held here under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. It was attended by 3000 men, comprising the first four battalions of the depot brigade, Dr. Charles Medbury of Des Moines, Ia., was the speaker, and his subject was "The American Spirit in the War." Music was furnished by the depot brigade band, and similar meetings will be held from time to time.

During the five-day period commencing May 25, approximately 2337 drafted men will arrive here, Massachusetts sending about 200 men. Only white men, and men qualified for general military service, will be inducted under this call, and all local boards have been instructed not to go beyond Class 1 in filling their quotas. Boston will send about 125 recruits, with the remainder of the quota from other parts of the State. At the same time 2293 Massachusetts men will be sent to Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.

A series of one-day hikes has been commenced by the three hundred third heavy artillery regiment, and other battalions are to follow this plan. On Thursday field tests between the infantry units were conducted, company commanders directing the problem warfare. Two battalions participate in this practice each day, receiving instructions on their fire, outpost skirmishing, patrol work, and advanced guard problems.

Call for Homing Pigeons

Aviation Flying Fields in Canal Zone to Be Supplied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—A call to supply aviation flying fields in the Canal Zone with homing pigeons has come to the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., headquarters the first demand of the kind, and Lieut. Robert W. Milne, officer in charge of the pigeon section in the department, is preparing to send a large shipment of birds as soon as possible. Ten lofts, each holding about 100 birds, are to be supplied, New England furnishing this quota. Flying fields in other sections of the United States are also to be furnished with several hundreds of birds.

Henry W. Brimer, secretary of the American Field Clerks Association, and formerly identified with the United States Patent Office in Washington, D. C., was a visitor in Boston today, and was in conference with officials in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A.

Maj. Girt Blair of Washington, D. C., has reported at local army headquarters as assistant on the staff of Maj. Philip H. Stoll, department judge-advocate.

Major Blair is a son of Montgomery C. Blair, who was postmaster-general during the administration of President Lincoln, and he has served on the staff of Governor Goldsborough of Maryland. His home is in Silver Springs, Md., and in addition to duties in the ordnance department, he has been an assistant to Provost Marshal-General Crowder.

Sixty-one privates, first class, signal enlisted reserve corps have been ordered into active service, according to instructions received by Capt. Lester Watson, chief aeronautical officer in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., from the chief signal officer of the army. These men will report not later than noon on May 25 to the commanding officers of the schools of military aeronautics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., and at Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. All are from New England.

Eight enlisted men in the department have been selected to attend the fourth series of officers' training camps opening on May 15, upon appointment of a board of officers, comprising Maj. William M. Edwards, Capt. Francis G. Benham, and Second Lieut. David P. Powers. To which school they will be assigned is not yet known, no orders having been received at department headquarters.

They are: Corp. Edwin L. Anderson, general service infantry from the recruiting station at New Haven, Conn.; Priv. Walter B. Boyce, from the three hundred and tenth cavalry detachment, national army, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; Corp. Joseph T. Bradley, company F, seventeenth infantry, Springfield, Mass.; Wagoner William N. Curtis, supply company, seventeenth infantry, Springfield, Mass.; Cassa Way T. Edwards, supply sergeant from the three hundred and tenth cavalry, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; Battalion Sergt.

Maj. Leo V. Plenikon, seventeenth infantry, Springfield, Mass.; Priv. Michael F. Shea, general service infantry, recruiting station, New Haven, Conn.; and Corp. Leo V. Talamini, general service infantry, recruiting station, Boston, Mass.

Naval Service Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Another interesting historic relic in the form of the original log book of Old Ironsides, the frigate Constitution, is to be added to the naval collection of the Naval Service Club, Beacon Street, and will be placed with other artifacts which have been secured by F. Nathaniel Perkins, superintendent of the club. This old relic, which has been carefully preserved, will be formally presented by the Old Ironsides Association at the club building on Wednesday evening, May 15, and it will be accepted by Mr. Perkins in behalf of the club. It is expected that Commandant William R. Rush and staff from the Charlestown Navy Yard will be present with other officials in the first naval district.

United States Boy Scouts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—An investigation of the order of United States Boy Scouts has been made by Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and he has reached the conclusion that there is no room for the organization in the State. According to his statement, Maj. Willard Wood, who was connected with "The Chain," is one of the principals, and Massachusetts promoters have also organized what is known as the "Loyal American Boys Camp," incorporated, with a right to issue \$50,000 worth of stock, of which \$30 is paid in. The statement concludes with the following: "We fall to see any real advantage to a boy becoming a member of the United States Boy Scouts or the Loyal American Boys Camp, Inc."

Harvard Men for Camp Grant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Maj. William F. Flynn, U. S. A., commanding the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps, has received instructions to send all Class A men, graduates of the corps and selected to attend the fourth officers' training camp, to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., where they are to report to the commanding officer on May 15. The news came as a great surprise to the Harvard men, who were expecting to go to Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., to attend the course opening there on next Wednesday.

British Canadian Mission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Chipman L. Rockwell, a merchant of Hingham, Me., applied at the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission today for enlistment in any branch of the service, and after examination he was accepted, and tonight will leave for St. John, N. B. He told mission officials that he had made up his mind that if Germany is to be defeated in this war men of all classes must give their aid and support to the armies in the field. "I feel that my place is at the front," he said, "and during my absence my wife will run my store and take care of our three children." He will be assigned to the Canadian Infantry. About 20 other recruits had been accepted up till noon today.

SECRETARY McADOO ON BOND CONVERSIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In announcing first and second Liberty Loan bonds into bonds of third loan bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest, the Secretary of the Treasury explained that the new conversion bonds would not be ready for delivery until July, and requested bondholders not to ask for conversion before that date, although legally bonds may be converted any time from today to next Nov. 9.

Interest on bonds of the second loan is due next Wednesday, and on the first loan June 15, and Secretary McAdoo explained that interest adjustments would be made as of those dates, even though the conversion should not be made now. Bonds presented for conversion before July 1 will be retained, and a non-negotiable receipt will be issued.

The conversion transaction may be made at any bank or trust company. The converted bonds will carry the same terms as third issue bonds, except that the dates of maturity, dates for payment of interest and provisions for redemption will remain the same as the original bonds.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Growth of the United States Employment Service in this city since its establishment as a separate unit on May 17, 1917, has resulted in the removal from its old quarters in the Franklin schoolhouse to two offices on Canal Street and today a new branch of the office at 123 Federal Street is announced to be open for business next Monday. Since its establishment, the office has found positions for 13,868 persons. Herbert A. Stevens, formerly in charge of the Boston office, has been made head of the New England division and William J. Burke with Martin J. Leonard are in charge of the new Boston offices.

USE OF OIL TO BE LIMITED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mark L. Requa, oil director of the Fuel Administration, is considering an order prohibiting the use of oil in parts of the Pacific Northwest to relieve the shortage in California. Oregon, Washington and Alaska will be affected. An embargo would be put on fuel oil shipments to British Columbia.

CORPORATION TAX MEASURE DELAYED

Proposal to Place Five Per Cent Income Tax on Both Domestic and Foreign Organizations Expected to Equalize Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Domestic business corporations in Massachusetts are being exempted from the payment of franchise taxes aggregating nearly \$2,500,000 annually under existing tax laws, and to interdict further unwarranted exemptions and to equalize the taxes paid by all corporations, the State Legislature is considering a 5 per cent income tax for both domestic and foreign corporations, in lieu of the franchise tax. A bill with this end in view, based on recommendations of the Recess Committee on Corporation Tax of 1917, has been on the House calendar for some days, but action is being delayed by the Committee on Bills on Third Reading.

The chief difficulty in the franchise tax is the arbitrary clause limiting the taxable corporate excess to an amount, after certain deductions have been made, which cannot exceed 120 per cent of the value of the tangible property and taxable securities owned by the corporations. Under this arrangement about one-quarter of the domestic corporations escape the tax altogether.

In 1917, out of 8001 corporations assessed, 2540 came under the 120 per cent clause. Without this clause their corporate excess would have totaled \$237,789,000. With the limitation, it was reduced to \$116,930,000. The result was that certain "favored corporations" had their taxes reduced by \$235,300. The total tax paid by domestic corporations in 1917 amounted to \$6,932,000, so that the exemption to these 2540 firms was one-third of the total received.

Firms competing in the same line of business are now inequally taxed. This is reflected by Boston department stores. In 1915 the aggregate capital stock of 11 stores was \$15,643,000, while they were taxed only upon \$8,077,000, leaving \$7,566,000, untaxed. Only three stores benefited by the 120 per cent maximum, and the eight others paid of full valuation. The result was that the three stores favored by the exemption clause were relieved of taxes aggregating \$140,348.

In 1917 the corporate-franchise tax would have yielded \$9,285,000 without the 120 per cent clause, though the actual yield was only \$6,932,000. This year it is estimated that between \$100,000,000 and \$120,000,000 will be the income taxable by the 5 per cent law. This will yield \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000, according to an official estimate, though the corporations believe this estimate exceedingly low.

By making the new law applicable also to foreign corporations doing business in Massachusetts, it is believed equality will be established between both classes of concerns. It is roughly estimated that more than \$1,000,000 will be obtained from the foreign corporation tax, the approximate sum collected last year from local taxes on the merchandise and from corporate excess taxes on these corporations.

BAY STATE ROAD PLANS "SKIP-STOPS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—To eliminate as many stops as possible upon its system in order to save coal, the Bay State Street Railway Company announces that it will follow the recommendations of James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, that the "skip-stop" method be employed wherever possible.

A year ago the Bay State eliminated 26 per cent of the stops. There remain 21 per cent more that can be eliminated without curtailing the service, according to officials of the road. This, it is pointed out, would better the service by enabling the present number of cars to make faster time by reason of the fact that they will not have to stop so often.

EVENTS WATCHED FOR PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

A fire started in the shipbuilding yard of the Kelley, Spear Company in Bath, Me., where a wooden cargo carrier for the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation is being built. An explosion at the plant of the American Powder Company in Acton, Mass., today which destroyed a wheel mill. A small fire which resulted was put out before it had spread to other buildings.

ASSOCIATION OF ALUMNI SECRETARIES

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Everything about the program for the conference of the Association of Alumni Secretaries today, had a war flavor. The general heading was "Alumni Activities in War Time." The speaker, whose words will be followed closely, will be Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of the university, who is just back from France, where for three months he assisted in perfecting the American university union which centers and directs the work of college men in the war zones aside from their military duties.

Papers upon assigned subjects will be read by R. H. Cory of Yale, Prof.

A. K. Potter of Brown, Walter Hope of Princeton, W. B. Shaw of Michigan, M. A. Dewolf of Harvard, Louis R. Wilson of University of North Carolina, F. S. Mead of Harvard, E. B. Johnson of Minnesota and Levering Tyson of Columbia. Discussion of the topics will come at tomorrow's session.

At tonight's dinner besides Mr. Stokes the speakers will be Le Baron R. Briggs, dean of Harvard, and Dan McGugin, coach of Vanderbilt on "The War and Athletics," and C. Mathews, dean of Western Reserve, who is secretary of the Commission on Training-Camp Activities.

MUSIC TEACHERS ELECT OFFICERS

R. L. Baldwin, Hartford, Conn., Made President of Eastern Supervisors' Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Ralph L. Baldwin of Hartford, Conn., was elected president of the Eastern Music Supervisors' Conference at today's session of the first conference, now being held in this city. The other officers elected are: First vice-president, Howard C. Davis, Yonkers, N. Y.; second vice-president, Edwin N. C. Barnes, Central Falls, R. I.; secretary, Miss Esther Greene, Keene, N. H.; treasurer, James D. Price, Hartford, Conn.; auditor, Richard W. Grant, Winchester, Mass.; counselor, Samuel W. Cole, Brookline, Mass.; directors, Albert E. Brown, Massachusetts; Arthur F. Witt, New Jersey; George T. Goldthwaite, Maine; Frank Cram, Vermont; William J. Short, Western, Mass. These officers are to serve for one year or until the constitution and by-laws for a permanent organization are adopted and officers elected under the new order.

The address of the morning was delivered by Peter W. Dykema of the University of Wisconsin, on "Significant Tendencies in Public School Music Today." "The significant tendency in public school music today," he said, "is the placing of much greater responsibility as a social factor upon the supervisor and teacher of music. Our task is to aid in the producing of socially efficient citizens. Music's peculiar contributions are the strengthening of social ideas of mutual helpfulness and dependence through group-singing; the strengthening of self-reliance, initiative, poise and leadership through individual power through plentiful individual work; the development of a love for the beautiful and the orderly through contact with fine songs sung and fine vocal and instrumental music heard, and finally, the filling of the youth of our land with ideals of noble, joyous living through combining in noble song the arts of music and poetry."

Definite recognition of American music and American training in music were urged upon the members of the Conference at its meeting Thursday afternoon by John C. Freund of New York, editor of The Musical Alliance. This recognition was not to stop with themselves but to extend throughout the world. That trend of thought that turned to Europe for all things musical, he insisted, should be changed.

Mr. Freund advocated a minister of fine arts in the United States Government, and an absolute demand by every State in the Union that every citizen, town, village and hamlet should have a supervisor of music in its public schools, as that is where music begins. He urged a development of community singing as one of the surest means of reaching the goal he had set. "The law contemplates free competition and condemns any combination which restrains such competition," it said. The railroads, it said, had the right to maintain lower rates between certain points than between others, and while it found against lower rates to and from Boston than to and from New York, it allowed the differentials to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Heading the delegation from Boston is President Harriman of the Chamber of Commerce. He is accompanied by the representatives of several manufacturers' associations.

DESERTION SENTENCE UP TO THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The case of a soldier in the American expeditionary forces sentenced to execution for deserting in the face of the enemy, was sent to President Wilson, today, for final action. The records of the trial were carefully reviewed by the

BOSTON FREIGHT RATES DEFENDED

Abolition of Differentials Proposed by New England Committee Which Is in Washington to Present Arguments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Protest against the abolition of the differential freight rates allowed Boston has been carried to Washington by a committee representing New England manufacturers, which expected to confer today with Edward Chambers of the Railroad Administration, and present arguments against such action, as outlined in a recent order of that office. It has been claimed that Boston and New England owe their high commercial position to these rates, which have permitted manufacturers to compete for the business of the South and West with industries located nearer the consumers, and have enabled the port of Boston to attract trade.

The subject of differential rates has been one of importance in New England for years, just as it has in territories tributary to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The three cities, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, have long claimed that, without differentials in their favor, all the commerce would move by way of New York. The problem has come up from time to time before the Interstate Commerce Commission, one phase of it, having to do with import shipments to the West, involving a lengthy and hard-fought case before the commission several years ago.

The port of New York wanted identical rates to and from all the ports. It was claimed then by its representatives that the elimination of the differentials would not benefit New York immediately, as it was an expensive port, and would not be able to handle its traffic as cheaply as other cities, especially Baltimore. It was said also at that time that the elimination of the differentials would have the effect of bringing about united action on the part of the Atlantic ports of the United States and their railroads, to meet the serious Canadian ports' competition.

The point is made now, concerning Boston's situation, that if the Railroad Administration cancels the low combination water-and-rail freight rates, and insist on standard all-rail rates throughout the country, it would compel New England shippers to pay a much higher tariff, amounting to 100 per cent in some instances, while industries in other sections would continue paying their old rates.

The view of the Interstate Commerce Commission on differentials, as expressed in Boston's case in 1912, was that it neither recognized nor considered the differential agreement as lawful. "The law contemplates free competition and condemns any combination which restrains such competition," it said. The railroads, it said, had the right to maintain lower rates between certain points than between others, and while it found against lower rates to and from Boston than to and from New York, it allowed the differentials to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Heading the delegation from Boston is President Harriman of the Chamber of Commerce. He is accompanied by the representatives of several manufacturers' associations.

CAPITAL ISSUES NAMES APPROVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prompt confirmation by the Senate of all members of the Capital Issues Licensing Committee, provided in the War Finance Corporation Law, was predicted today when the Senate Finance Committee approved the nominations. The nominations had been held up, members said, because of opposition to the appointment of Comptroller Williams on the committee. The committee today voted to confirm Mr. Williams with the others.

DEPORTATION SENTENCE UP TO THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The case of a soldier in the American expeditionary forces sentenced to execution for deserting in the face of the enemy, was sent to President Wilson, today, for final action. The records of the trial were carefully reviewed by the

Judge Advocate General's office to make certain that every step taken had been in legal order. The President recently commuted the sentence of two soldiers for sleeping at their posts, and of two others who disobeyed orders.

Chaplain Francis J. Feinier, who was sent back from France by General Pershing, and afterward was stationed in Hawaii, has been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment on charges of disloyalty. His case was received at the War Department today, for review.

MERGER OF LIGHTING COMPANIES APPROVED

BOSTON, Mass.—War-time economy in the operation of public service corporations was advanced a step today when the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission approved the merger of the Stockbridge Lighting Company, the Lenox Electric Company and the Great Barrington Electric Light Company. Under the plan the Lenox and Great Barrington companies are taken over by the Stockbridge company. The lines of all three are contiguous.

"The proposition to make the physical union complete by their legal merger should prove of distinct advantage to the public," the decision of the commission reads. "It will result in a more economical operation of the system and in no diminution of service."

Two-thirds of the stockholders in each of the companies favored the proposition.

NEW YORK GETS FACTS ON PAWTUCKET GRANT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After summarizing a report received from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts regarding the financial status of the Pawtucket and New York Transportation Company, City Comptroller Craig announced in the Board of Estimate today that he would ask the Sinking Fund Commission to rescind the authorization it granted yesterday to the company to lease dock property. The comptroller said he would also request the dock commissioner to withhold the signing of the lease.

"I went to Massachusetts for a report," he said, "and it shows the company has a cash capital of \$300, with \$499,700 in preferred and common stock issued for good will, option and services. This company came to us with a report that they have a paid-up capital of \$500,000."

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

BOSTON, Mass.—The Rosinade reading room of the Boston Public Library, which has heretofore occupied rented quarters on the corner of Washington and Ashland streets, is to move on Friday, May 10, to quarters in the new Municipal Building on Washington Street, Rosinade. The new reading room is 56 feet long by 47 feet wide and is divided by a low book case into an adults' room and a children's room. The children's room will seat about 60 and the room for adults, 40. The furniture is new and of the best library type. There is shelf room for over 8000 volumes. The new quarters are attractively finished and well lighted. The hours are from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m.

WELFARE OF SEAMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—The Canadian National Council of British and Foreign Sailors and the Navy League of Canada will join forces in a Dominion-wide campaign for the welfare of seamen.

WEAVERS' STRIKE SETTLED

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Settlement was reached this noon of the strike that has involved 300 weavers of the Germania Mills for several days. A compromise agreement was reached whereby the weavers receive a 12 1/2 per cent wage increase.

GERMANIA CLUB CHANGES NAME

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Germania Club of Chicago has changed its name to the Lincoln Club. It was founded at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, as the German Maenner-Chor, and at his bier the members sang a requiem in the German tongue.

STEEL COMPANY TO MAKE LARGE GUNS

Government Will Erect Plant in Which Heavy Artillery and Projectiles Are to Be Produced in Great Quantities

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In an announcement, Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the corporation, says that a manufacturing plant for the purpose of manufacturing heavy artillery and projectiles will be constructed as speedily as practicable by the United States Steel Corporation at the expense of the Government at a site in the interior of the country.

The work will be in charge of a committee of Steel Corporation officials, who serve without pay. Chairman Gary's statement follows:

"At the solicitation of the Secretary of War, the United States Steel Corporation has undertaken to construct and equip for and at the expense of the Government, upon a site to be located in the interior of the country, a plant for the manufacture of cannon and projectiles of large sizes and in great quantities, and to operate the same when finished."

"At best the time required will extend over a considerable period, and the cost will be large; but the work will progress with all practicable speed, and economy in the use of money will be practised. It is hoped and expected the results will be creditable to the committee."

"The work will be in the immediate charge of a committee consisting of a vice-president and the comptroller of the corporations, and eight others designated from the officers (presidents or vice-presidents) of the various manufacturing subsidiary companies and all selected because of their education, experience and peculiar fitness. This committee will keep in close touch with the building and operating organization which is being formed, and with the officers of the steel corporation and with the War Department. Officers of the corporation and of the subsidiary companies will receive no compensation for their services."

"Accurate books of accounts will be kept, which, with all records, files and other documents and papers, will be open and subject to examination by Government officials and other properly appointed representatives. General plans are being rapidly prepared and will soon be ready for examination by the ordnance department or other bureau, and when approved the corporation will be given a free hand in construction and operation, holding itself responsible for the faithful performance of the duty imposed by the terms of the contract."

OIL PRODUCTION INCREASING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Production in the Tampico oil fields of Mexico, the source of supply of much fuel oil used in the British Navy and in the United States, is becoming greater daily, dispatches from official Mexican sources received here today say. The dispatches declare practically the entire petroleum region, the center of much revolutionary disturbance, is under control of Mexican government forces.

MORE EXPORTATION PROHIBITION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Dutch East Indies have prohibited the exportation of sugar, pepper, copra, petroleum, vegetable oils, hides, skins, and other products except under license. This is an extension of the previous export license list which included tin and kapok.

GERMANIA CLUB CHANGES NAME

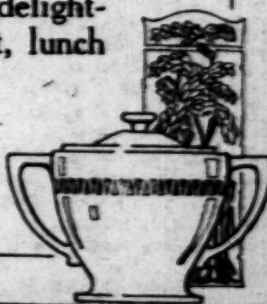
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Germania Club of Chicago has changed its name to the Lincoln Club. It was founded at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, as the German Maenner-Chor, and at his bier the members sang a requiem in the German tongue.

Grape-Nuts Food Requires No Sweetening

In making this food, malted barley is added to the wheat. This not only brings an attractive "tang" to the flavor but helps to develop sugar from the grains.

The resulting sweetness is "natural" and very agreeable.

Especially with children where "sweet things" are appreciated, Grape-Nuts is found a delightful cereal for breakfast, lunch or supper.



Save 50c a Pound on Knitting Yarns

Our Boys on Land and Sea Need Knitted Comforts "Don't Stop Knitting," Says Red Cross Leader We Must Do All We Can to Make Our Men Comfortable

A Message from the Front: "Crying Need for Woolen Socks"

Red Cross Hand Worsted Knitting Yarns

Lowest Possible Prices by the Pound

Put Up in Skeins of 4 Ounces, Ten to Twenty Pound Bundles

25,000 POUNDS KHAKI

25,000 " DARK OXFORD

25,000 " LIGHT OXFORD

25,000 " DARK OLIVE

Government Standard for Army or Navy Sweaters, Wristers, Hel-

rets, Socks, etc. Heavy or Light Weight

ORDER SHIPPED THE SAME DAY AS RECEIVED

Write for Prices and Samples

J. Samuels & Bro., Inc. Providence, R. I.

Wholesale Yarn Distributors

ELEVATED BILL GOES TO SENATE

Massachusetts House Passes Measure by Vote of 130 to 23 After Attitude of Mayor Peters on Trustees Made Known

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters of Boston has no objection to Governor McCall naming all five of the trustees who are to manage the Boston Elevated Railway under the plan of public operation proposed in the bill passed by the Massachusetts House on Thursday by a vote of 130 to 23. This was made plain in a letter from the Mayor read to the House, after which an amendment offered by Representative Martin Hays of Boston to authorize the Mayor to name two of the trustees was defeated. The measure now goes to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Hays declared that Boston has \$46,000,000 invested in subways used by the Elevated, and that the Mayor should have some hand in controlling the railway. He held that the public was not getting all it was entitled to by the pending bill, though he was sure that public operation of the Elevated had come to stay. What is now needed, he believed, was to relieve the road from subway rentals, so that car fares might remain at five cents. He hinted that a bill with this in view is being prepared.

The bill, before being finally passed in the House, was amended so as to make possession of the property by the public trustees absolutely certain during the 10 year period of public operation. This was in answer to Governor McCall's point, raised in a letter to Senator MacPherson, chairman of the Committee on Street Railways. The House rejected an amendment moved by Representative O'Connor of Boston for a referendum vote of the people served by the Elevated, to be taken at the end of 10 years on the question of continuing public operation.

Emphatic denials of watered stock in the Elevated were features of the debate in the House. Mr. Odlin of Lynn, a Republican, and one of the most bitter opponents of the service-at-cost bill, declared its sole purpose was to guarantee the Elevated stock "water and all." He declared that \$15,000,000 of West End bonds and first preferred stock, issued before the era of public regulation of street railways, was largely water. This was denied by Mr. Young of Weston and Mr. Worrall of Attleboro. The latter, who is House chairman of the Street Railways Committee, explained, however, that premiums of \$3,000,000 paid into the road by stockholders who bought when the market for Elevated was at its height, would be wiped out by the bill.

Public Ownership Favored

Operation of Railway Line in Attleboro by City Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Public ownership and operation of its street railway system by the City of Attleboro was approved by the Massachusetts House on Thursday in advancing to a third reading a permissive bill, the vote standing 73 to 5. This action preceded passage of the bill for public operation of the Boston Elevated Railway, and the coincidence was held by members to be a striking indication of the tendency to relieve private owners from operation of public-traction lines.

The bill was advocated by Representative Worrall of Attleboro, who explained that the road has been in receiver's hands twice in 10 years, and that wreckers were tearing its rails up for junk. Mr. Bartlett, of North Attleboro, wanted a referendum to the voters, but Mr. Worrall stated that practically every taxpayer who would have to bear the burden of public ownership had already been consulted, and that there was an overwhelming desire that the road be continued under municipal ownership.

Despite stubborn opposition, the bill to appropriate \$50,000 for an additional water supply for the state school in Belchertown was passed in the House, 94 to 41. Messrs. Pierce of Greenfield and Atwood of Boston vigorously condemned the proposition as a bad bargain for the State.

Bill to tax dogs as personal property was defeated by the House. The opposition was led by Representative John L. Donovan of Boston. On a voice vote the chair ruled the bill was advanced to a third reading, but a single vote gave 54 in favor and 53 against, and the bill was rejected.

In the Senate a bill for distributing the state income tax to each city and town and to each fire, water, improvement, light and watch district was passed to a third reading. Though a plan has been proposed to make this distribution in accordance with the state tax, the distribution this year is to be on the same method as employed in other years.

RED CROSS OFFICIAL IN BOSTON RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Because he frequently has to be absent from the city on business trips, Hugh Nawn has resigned as treasurer of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, and Frances Gray has been elected his successor. The work of the Boston chapter is shown in the statement of Russell G. Fessenden, chairman of home service section, that 3500 dependent families of soldiers and sailors have been helped by this chapter.

For the benefit of the Red Cross, Governor McCall and Mayor Peters

will auction off seats for a performance of "Out There" next Tuesday afternoon, at the Colonial Theater. The performance will be given at the Boston Opera House on Tuesday evening, May 21, by an all-star cast, including George Arliss, Mrs. Fluke, George M. Cohan, Julia Arthur, James K. Hackett, Helen Ware, James T. Powers, Beryl Mercer, O. P. Heggie, George MacFarlane, Burr McIntosh, Chauncey Olcott and others. Prominent stars now playing in Boston will assist the Governor and Mayor at the auction.

ALLEGED DISLOYAL SOLDIER IS RELEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Private John Austin Spaulding of Tewksbury Center, Mass., whose court-martial on charges of making disloyal utterances and violating the ninety-sixth article of war is concluded, has been released from the guard house where he has been confined and has again joined the ranks of his company, the twenty-sixth of the depot brigade. No statement is given out by camp officials, but it is believed that Spaulding has reason to expect a favorable decision in his case, although it is within the power of the court-martial board to fix any degree of punishment it determines. If he is found guilty of the charges against him, Spaulding attended Harvard University, later went to Germany where he studied at the University of Munich, and for three years was an instructor at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.

OKLAHOMA BANKERS STATE THEIR NEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oklahoma will not be given proper consideration if a branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of district No. 10 (Kansas City District) is not established in this State, declare resolutions adopted by the Oklahoma Bankers Association in convention here. The resolutions urge that by reason of the great oil and big cotton industries of Oklahoma this State should have a Federal Reserve Bank. The resolutions pledge unwavering loyalty and financial support to the Government, declare that only notes and other commercial paper that can be rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Bank should be accepted by Oklahoma banks, and favor issuance by the Federal Reserve Bank of notes of small denomination so as to aid in moving the Oklahoma cotton crop.

STRIKERS ARE CAUTIONED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Following the appearance of J. J. Kepper, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, in this city, Thursday, labor leaders cautioned the strikers against causing any further munitions strikes in Bridgeport. It is understood that the men now are willing to await a decision of the wage controversy by federal authorities and that votes of machinists and toolmakers at the Locomotive Company of America, the Lake Torpedo Boat Company and the Bullard Machine Tool Company, which were to have been taken tonight to determine sympathetic strike movements, have been postponed. With the walk-out today at Liberty Ordnance Company of 300 workers, it is estimated that a total of 700 are now on strike from various plants.

CHILDREN'S SERVICE PLANNED

BOSTON, Mass.—Children from 1 to 5 years of age and their needs will be given exclusive attention in one of the special group of cottages devoted to war service recently erected on Boston Common. Suitable food, selected with reference to the prevailing scarcity and high cost, will be shown both for the child and the family. Infants' clothes of the simplest form also will be shown, and toys, books and games, suitable to intellectual development. The cottage will be divided into bedroom, living room and kitchen, with appropriate utensils and equipment in each. Specialists will be in charge. The cottage is under the management of the Child Welfare Committee of the Boston Women's Committee on Food Conservation.

TEXTILE DEMAND PRESENTED

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The formal demands of the Fall River Textile Council for a 25 per cent increase in wages in the cotton mills here were presented to the Fall River Manufacturers Association Thursday night at a conference between the executive committees of the two organizations. Thomas Taylor, secretary of the Textile council, later announced that the reply of the manufacturers' association would probably be given early next week. Mr. Taylor said the manufacturers' representatives were inclined to look on the demands as unreasonable, and that they made no offer.

SITES OF SALOONS RENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MUSKEGON, Mich.—Claims that buildings occupied by saloons would remain vacant after May 1 when the Michigan prohibition law goes into effect, were not borne out in this city, an industrial center. Practically every saloon site was already rented by other merchants, who took possession when the dry régime began.

MASONS PLEDGE WAR RELIEF

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cooperation of all the Masonic grand lodges in the country in a movement to aid members of the order now in the army and navy, and to provide relief for their dependents, was pledged at a meeting here on Thursday night, of 13 grand masters.

TAX COLLECTOR PLANS FOR SPEED

New Boston Official Studying Situation With Prospect of Radical Changes With Regard to the Collection of the Polls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Frank A. Deland, collector of taxes for the city of Boston, is taking stock of the collecting department; that is to say, he is getting acquainted with the personnel of the department and the duties of the men and is learning how the work of collecting is being done. Collector Deland says the work is giving him plenty to think about. He declares that he proposes to speed up the department. The customs of years, if they are unsatisfactory to the collector, are to be abolished. There is no doubt that some of his changes will be radical. The long-time belief of men in the collecting department is not more than 33 or 35 per cent of the poll taxes can be collected in Boston is one of the fallacies that the new collector is uprooting in the department.

"Don't write about the collecting department now, wait until it does something," requested the collector. "I don't want to be a maker of promises. I want to bring in results. Time enough to talk then."

The collector told of his getting acquainted with the men employed in the department, and he said he was studying the work generally of the office, how it has been done, changes different collectors have made in the conduct of the organization, all with a view to learn of any means whereby the activities of the entire force can be better coordinated and made more efficient.

Collector Deland makes no criticism of any of his predecessors but he is frank to state that he believes that better collections could have been made of poll taxes, had greater efforts been made. The fact that more than \$750,000 are owed the city by polls is disconcerting to the collector. He is emphatic in his assertion that a drive will be made for this money.

The collector is making a study of the poll tax laws. It is not beyond a lively possibility that he will seek to have some of this legislation modified so as to make the collection of the polls easier to accomplish. The fact that the collector cannot proceed by law against a poll until six months have elapsed after his assessment is a feature of the law which has, in the past, afforded collectors with the excuse of a "shifting population." Why this law should not be modified so that the poll tax is due and collectable at the time of assessment is a proposition which is interesting the new collector. He is also very much interested in the Montana method of collecting poll taxes at the source of employment, should the poll not pay his tax voluntarily.

"Something must be done, there's no doubt about that," said Mr. Deland. "I have a big problem on my hands and I am going to know something about it. I don't believe there is a more important duty in this office than the solution of this poll tax problem in Boston. The department must tackle it and tackle it in earnest."

SUIT BEGUN AGAINST DR. VON TILLING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charging that Dr. Johannes Martin Augustus von Tilling of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., obtained his American citizenship by fraud, the Government began proceedings here on Thursday, for the revocation of his naturalization papers. The suit is the outcome of investigations by agents of the Department of Justice in Poughkeepsie, which led some time ago to the arrest of Dr. Joseph Stutz of this city, and the internment of Miss Agathe Wilhelmina Richrath, instructor of German at Vassar College.

In its petition the Government declared that Dr. von Tilling was "in spirit, intention and in fact a subject of William II, that he has stated at various times to various persons that the sinking of the Lusitania was justified, that it was ridiculous for the United States to enter the war, and that his personal feelings are as strong now as they ever were for Germany."

WOMAN POLICE CORPS ASKED FOR NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Creation of a women's police reserve and a women's police training corps, similar to the women's constabulary organized in London, during the war, was recommended to Police Commissioner Enright on Thursday, by Rodman Wanamaker, special deputy commissioner, who advised also that a central board of women be appointed to direct the new force.

Mr. Wanamaker said that the proposed force could perform valuable Americanization work, detect cases of disloyalty and sedition, and aid in various war activities.

ADDITIONAL RUSSELL WORKERS ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two more members of the Pastor Russell sect were arrested by federal officials in Brooklyn on Thursday. George H. Fisher and Clayton J. Woodworth came from Scranton, Pa., where they were operating, to give themselves up. Like Joseph F. Rutherford, successor to Pastor Russell, and the other five Russellites who were arrested on Wednesday, Fisher and Woodworth are charged with having conspired to

NEAR-BEER PLANTS ARE INCREASING

Brewers Turn to This New Phase of Beverage Industry and Continue to Use Immense Transportation Facilities

EDUCATION AS DEMOCRACY NEED

Dr. Payson Smith Speaks at Meeting of Worcester Public Education Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—Democracy is safe only in the keeping of an intelligent electorate, declared Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, at a meeting of the Public Education Association of this city held on Thursday evening. Such an electorate is assured only when there is established a foundation of as comprehensive an education as is obtainable, he said, and pointed to Russia as an example of the utter failure that may wait upon democracy that is attempted without the cornerstone of education.

Dr. Smith said that, within the year the United States has been at war, more than 50,000 children between 14 and 16 have left school; that there has been a noticeable falling off in high school attendance and that normal school registration has decreased 14 per cent. He would have the United States profit by the experience of England and France, and get about the work of educational readjustment, to the end that the end of the war may find the schools of the United States strengthened and their weaknesses eliminated.

Centralization of education by the building up of a state organization was advocated by Dr. Smith as a means of making the will of the people more effective. Inadequate compensation of teachers he declared to be a crying weakness that should be remedied immediately. In all elementary schools both private and public, he would have English the only language taught.

Previous to the lecture there was a brief business session, at which these officers were elected: Honorary president, Dr. G. Stanley Hall; president, the Rev. Austin S. Garver; vice president, Charles F. Marble; honorary secretary, Mrs. Joseph H. Robinson; secretary, Miss Elizabeth S. Campbell.

PLANS TO INCREASE LIGHT COST DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Intimations that the Edison Electric Illuminating Company was considering increasing its rates for the sale of electricity for light and power in Boston are denied by Thomas K. Cummins, treasurer of the company. Frederick M. Ives, counsel for the company, hinted at such a prospect before the State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners on Thursday. Mr. Cummins declared, however, that Mr. Ives' statement was not indicative of any intention to raise rates. In fact, Mr. Cummins makes it plain that such a possibility is not in view for the present, though the future outlook is problematical.

It has been generally understood that daylight saving, which results in a material saving of artificial light in the homes and shops, offers an opportunity for the lighting companies to make a plea for higher rates for their product. This is applicable to both gas and electric lighting companies. But gas companies in many instances, in Massachusetts, already had advanced their rates before the daylight saving law went into effect.

GERMAN TITLES DROPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The German Insurance Bank and the German Insurance Company have eliminated the name German and substituted the name Liberty. The German Security Bank has dropped the name German and has become the Security Bank. The German-American Bank and Trust Company of New Albany has dropped the name German from its title. The German Bank has recently announced its consolidation with the National Bank of Commerce.

Beaded Tip SHOE LACES

Are Made to Stand the Wear—Beware of Imitations

LOOK ON THE WRAPPER FOR Trade BEADED MARK

AT SHOE STORES AND BOOTBLACKS

UNITED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO. Originators and Sole Manufacturers AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, N. H.

Beaded Tip

SHOE LACES

NEAR-BEER PLANTS ARE INCREASING

Brewers Turn to This New Phase of Beverage Industry and Continue to Use Immense Transportation Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Ill.—In a consideration of the amount of railroad transportation consumed in the hauling of beers, wines and liquors, sight should not be lost of the rapidly increasing production of near-beers. Many brewers, finding their beer sales falling off, are endeavoring to adapt themselves to the advance of prohibition and prohibiting near-beer beverages. Near-beer does not get to the four corners of the country by itself. It takes rolling stock to get it there.

The mushroom growth of the near-beer business is a surprising development in the brewing industry. For years there have been minor makes of near-beer, many of them designed to beat the prohibition laws somewhere or another. But recently the brewing industry all over the country has blossomed out into this near-beer trade. An official close to the brewing industry states that perhaps as much as 10 per cent of the beer made in the United States is being converted into near-beer. Some breweries are building extensions to plants for their near-beer operations.

This near-beer business is done for the most part in prohibition states. Near-beer has not taken hold as yet on territory where regular beer can be freely obtained. Certain prohibitions are reported here to be pretty well plastered with near-beer advertisements. Chicago, which is not prohibition ground to date, has billboard, street car, newspaper and placard advertising of several brands of near-beer. The effort here apparently is to build up a home trade. A number of brands of near-beer are manufactured in this city, but both of the breweries which are most extensively advertising their wares in Chicago are located at points over 250 miles away.

Near-beer is bottled like beer, it looks like beer, it tastes like beer and it is made almost exclusively by brewers. One of the prominent brewing trade publications informs this bureau that near-beer does not contain over 1/4 of one per cent of alcohol, that being the line set by the Government marking fermented beverages. In some near-beers, it is said further, the alcohol is out entirely. In others, the trade paper says, there is a little left in, a trace as it puts it, but the limit is the 5 per cent.

The Government has decreed that regular beer must not contain more than 2.75 per cent alcohol. This rule is by weight, the 5 limit by volume. Inasmuch as alcohol is lighter than water the 2.75 by weight figures out 3.4 by volume, so the brewing trade paper previously mentioned tells this bureau. Therefore, going on a volume basis, the restriction to 2.75 per cent by weight is not quite as serious as it might look.

Local trade authorities on beers and liquors supply the information that the alcoholic content of regular beer before the government order went in was on an average 3 per cent by weight, with 3 1/2 per cent by weight the heaviest beer. All beers are now held to the 2.75 limit. In order to leave a margin of safety, it is said that many beers do not contain alcohol up to that point, and in the case of the near-beers that few hold alcohol up to the 5 limit. This trade authority says that half of the "temperance" beers are non-alcoholic and the rest run up to 35 per cent by volume. To cut a long story short, there is alcohol in a great deal of the "temperance" beer or near-beer, and the margin of difference in alcohol between regular beer and near-beer is growing smaller. Regular beer used to contain a great deal more alcohol than it does today.

The brewers are sending out a great deal of this temperance beer into prohibition territory. It takes just as much space in a freight car to haul near-beer as it does to transport regular beer, and nothing has been said heretofore in this connection of the tremendous amount of foodstuffs and other materials that have to be carried by the railroads that these near-beers can be manufactured by the brewers.

The brewers may say that their beer production is being reduced, so that they are not using the same amount of rail facilities as in peace times. They may point to the order of 30 per cent reduction in materials impressed on the brewers by the government. That does not necessarily mean a reduction in production of 30 per cent, for with the lower alcoholic content the brewer may stretch out his production well over 70 per cent. Neither

DRY RATIFICATION SAID TO BE ASSURED

Secretary of Anti-Saloon League in New Hampshire Says Sentiment in State Is More Than Two to One for Amendment

National Campaign Opened

Aim Is to Muster the Dry Sentiment of the Entire United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Ill.—Organized prohibition forces have opened a national campaign here for immediate prohibition. The movement is directed by the National Dry Federation, of which William Jennings Bryan is president, and is being conducted by W. G. Calderwood, Prohibition Party leader of Minnesota, who has recently gone over into the National Party.

The campaign is designed to muster the prohibition sentiment of the country and to organize it so as to have a flood of telegrams sent to Congress up to July 4.

Virgil Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition Party, told this bureau Thursday that in a broad way it was hoped to get every organization in the United States to call a special meeting of its local between now and July 4 and to send a telegram, signed by all its members, to Washington, asking for an immediate bone-dry prohibition law. Letters are to be addressed to 11,000 commercial clubs, to the presidents of banks and colleges, to mayors, and to thousands of other prominent people, asking them to send a telegram to the seat of government.

Progress in enlisting the women is felt to have been made, when a representative sent to the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs last week obtained their support.

Soldiers' Prohibition Law Attacked

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The constitutionality of the federal act prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors to soldiers in uniform was attacked in proceedings filed Thursday seeking to have the Supreme Court review the conviction of Cornelius O'Sullivan, a hotel proprietor of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., for violating the law. Mr. O'Sullivan claims the statute is void because it extends federal jurisdiction to a business whose licensing and control are left to the states.

BOLSHEVIST CONSUL SENTENCED

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Friday)—For making speeches prejudicial to recruiting, John McLean, consul in Glasgow of the Russian Bolshevik Government, in the High Court yesterday was sentenced to five years penal servitude under the Defense of the Realm Act. The evidence showed that he publicly had urged workingmen to break all laws, and to replace Parliament by an organization patterned after the Russian Soviets.

GOVERNMENT TAKES SEA TUG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GALVESTON, Tex.—The sea-going tug Leopold Adler, owned by the Seaboard Transportation & Shipping Company, has been taken over by the United States Shipping Board.

Mahogany Oxfords

\$5.50

Snug Around the Ankles

Smart women are wearing oxfords of this type. It is the model selected by the discriminating because it is as modish as it is comfortable. It has that snug Walk-Over fit where shoes and hosiery blend.

Made in that rich mahogany shade so popular this season.

Walk-Over Shops

A. H. Howe & Sons

170 Tremont Street } Boston
378 Washington St. }
2359 Washington St., Roxbury }

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TEAMS MUST PLAY
AT WATER POLO

C. A. Dean, President of Amateur Athletic Union, Throws Out Points Awarded to the Chicago A. A. by Default

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—C. A. Dean, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, has handed down a decision of far-reaching importance in deciding the championship of the 1918 national swimming team title. Mr. Dean made the ruling, which was carried in the mails in the form of official notices that the disputed water polo games of the 1918 indoor championships will have to be replayed in the Illinois Athletic Club pool next Tuesday. This means the 24 points now in the team column of the Chicago Athletic Association, representing first and second place by default in the water polo, will be deducted from that total, leaving the championship at stake.

The original dispute over the games occurred when the Chicago Athletic Association second team drew a bye in the schedule of water polo championship matches, which would have given it second place in the final round without a chance for any other team to displace it. As second place carried nine points, the Illinois Athletic Club and Great Lakes Naval Training Station did not think such a draw fair in its outcome and asked a redrawing, which was refused by the Chicago A. A. because originally the other teams insisted on a special agreement to abide by the draw, even against the Chicago A. A. view. President Dean's ruling follows:

As the national water polo championship is now in doubt on account of the games not having been played, notice is hereby given that these games will be played in the pool of the Illinois Athletic Club, start Tuesday, May 14, at 8 p. m., play continuing every night at 8 o'clock until every team has played every other team, and the winner of the most games being declared the winner of first place; the second best showing the second place, and the third best showing the third place. It has been proposed that the second teams of the I. A. C., the C. A. A., and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station be eliminated and the three first teams of these organizations play for the title. If this is satisfactory to all concerned the three teams will play a round-robin for first, second and third place.

It was practically agreed at the drawings that no team would be permitted to withdraw from the schedule, but owing to reasons beyond any one's control, one of the teams was unable to appear, which changed the result of the entire drawing.

As the national championship committee are spread all over the country, from coast to coast, and unable to take action regarding these games at this time, it is directed that the games be played as scheduled above until such time as the committee can meet and definitely decide any protests which may come up.

It is not known whether the Chicago A. A. will consent to replay. Its athletic instructor, M. A. Delaney, said a special meeting of the Chicago A. A. athletic committee would be called to decide. The points, with the Chicago A. A. given credit for 24 points (first place by default in the water polo includes 15 and second place 9 points), stand:

Chicago A. A. 24
Great Lakes N. T. S. 24
Illinois A. C. 24
Olympic Club, San Francisco 17
Detroit Y. M. C. A. 17
Honolulu 1
Unattached 1

YALE OARSMEN
READY FOR RACE

Hold First Practice Over Schuylkill River Course in Preparation for Encounter With Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Yale University's varsity and freshman crews, which are to oppose the Pennsylvania oarsmen Saturday, are to hold their first practice on the Schuylkill River course today. They arrived here Thursday. Of the two crews which will row, the freshmen are regarded by Coach Abbott as a promising lot. The form of the varsity eight is not considered to be as good.

Wier and Robinson, two of the strongest oarsmen in the waist of the shell, left Yale to enter military service after the makeup of the boat was practically settled. Adams and Patterson have been taken from the second shell to replace them.

An indication of the difficulties which Coach Abbott has met in organizing the crew is seen in the fact that he has been compelled to accept a 125-pound coxswain.

WESTERN CLUBS
OPEN IN EAST

American League Baseball Championship Finds Invasion of Eastern 1918 Circuit Starting

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	Pts won 1917
Cleveland	11	8	579 474
New York	12	9	572 474
Chicago	8	7	559 528
Washington	9	10	473 378
St. Louis	8	9	471 529
Detroit	6	9	400 400
Philadelphia	7	11	458 400

RESULT THURSDAY
Washington 4, Boston 3.
New York 7, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 6, Detroit 3.

GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

BOSTON, Mass.—The western clubs of the American League will open their first invasion of the eastern circuit of this baseball organization this afternoon and from then until May 28 they will be playing in Boston, Washington, New York and Philadelphia.

Three games were played in this league Thursday and the chief feature was the displacing of the Boston Red Sox at the head of the championship standing by the Cleveland club. This was accomplished by Boston losing another game to Washington by a score of 4 to 3 while Cleveland was defeating Detroit, 6 to 3. The latter was a playoff of a game postponed from April 16. The other game resulted in a 7-to-3 victory for New York over Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON WINS
FROM RED SOX, 4 TO 3

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two sacrifice flies, one by Johnson in the ninth and another by Foster in the tenth inning, gave Washington a 4-to-3 victory over Boston here Thursday. The defeat cost the Red Sox the league leadership, Cleveland going ahead by winning from Detroit. Ruth made three doubles, a triple and a single in five times at bat. Score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10—R H E
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 4 11 1
Boston 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 9 1

Batteries—Ayers, Johnson and Casey Albright; Ruth and Agnew; Schang, Umpires—Dineen and Connolly. Winning pitcher—Johnson.

NEW YORK WINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA, 7 TO 3

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia knocked Russell out of the box before a man was retired in the Athletics' half of the first inning Thursday, but in the second New York did the same to Gregg, taking the lead. Thormahlen, who replaced Russell, blanked the Athletics and won, 7 to 3.

Russell contributed to his own downfall by a three-base wild throw, which let in two runs. Long hits by Marrans and Peckinpaugh featured New York's run-getting. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York 1 2 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 7 10 1
Philadelphia 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 9 2

Batteries—Russell, Thormahlen and Hannah; Gregg, Adams and McVey; Umpires—Fischer-Thormahlen. Losing pitcher—Gregg.

CLEVELAND LEADS
IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

CLEVELAND, O.—Through Boston's defeat Thursday by Washington, Cleveland took the lead in the American League race by winning from Detroit, 6 to 3. The teams played off a postponed game. Boland's unsteadiness in the first two innings gave the local team its victory. After holding Detroit to four hits, Morton developed a wild streak in the ninth inning and was taken out. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland 1 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 10 1
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 3 5 1

Batteries—Morton, Bagby and O'Neill; Boland, Erickson, Dyer and Spencer. Winning pitcher—Morton. Losing pitcher—Boland.

FORMER BASEBALL
STARS PLAY AGAIN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Baseball stars of a former generation, many known only by reputation to present-day enthusiasts, met in battle again Thursday in a game staged for several hundred jacks from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Among the veterans were: W. A. Sunday, once the fastest sprinter in the National League; Fred Pfeffer, one of the greatest second basemen the game has known; "Tony" Mullane, who pitched for the "Reds," and "Jimmy" Ryan of the old Colts.

Garland Stahl, former Boston Red Sox manager, played first base. The veterans were divided into two teams, the All-Nationals and All-Americans. The Nationals won the game in the fourth inning, when, with the score, 14 to 9 conditions made the continuation of the contest impossible.

PITCHER WEILMAN RETURNS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Carl Weilman, pitcher for the St. Louis American League Baseball Club, who announced this spring that he would not play this season, telegraphed club officials here Thursday that he would report for duty June 1.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Nashville 4, Atlanta 2.
Memphis 2, Mobile 2.
Chattanooga 3, Birmingham 5.

PICKUPS

This is the first day that the Boston Red Sox have been displaced as leaders of the American League 1918 pennant race.

There were only two home runs in the major leagues yesterday, Miller of the New York Americans getting one and Flack of the Chicago Nationals getting the other one.

New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh are the only National League clubs with better standings today than they had a year ago. New York shows the biggest gain with 332.

The Boston National League Baseball Club will play an exhibition game in Dayton, O., May 26. Pitcher William James and Catcher Truesdale did not accompany the team on its western trip Thursday night.

Detroit has exactly the same percentage in the American League championship standing today as it had a year ago, and there are only three teams which are showing better ones. They are Cleveland, New York and Washington.

The New York Giants now have two winning runs of nine games each to their credit, and they will start in on their western invasion this afternoon. At the rate they have been going they will not lose more than 15 games during the entire season.

Six of the nine defeats the Red Sox have met with this spring have come in succession. It is pretty hard to account for the way the club has lost during the past two weeks after the fine showing it made at the start of the season.

Walter Johnson pitched only one inning in yesterday's game, but gets the credit for the victory. Not only did he keep the Boston team from scoring, but his sacrifice fly in the ninth, when batting for Ayers, brought in the run which tied the score and made victory possible for the Senators.

Of the players who went to bat in the major leagues three or more times yesterday, four had perfect averages. Ruth of the Red Sox led with five hits, and Speaker, Cleveland; Paskert, Chicago Cubs, and Kauff, New York Giants, each made three.

Pitcher Ruth certainly did his share toward winning the game against Washington, yesterday; but the rest of the team was not equal to the task. Getting five hits in five times at bat, including a three-base drive and three doubles, is about as much as could be asked of any major league pitcher in the way of batting.

MISSOURI AGAIN
DEFEATS KANSAS

Wins Second of Series of Three Games in Missouri Valley Baseball Championships

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASEBALL STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Missouri	6	2	.750
Iowa State	3	5	.375
Kansas	1	3	.250

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The University of Missouri took another stride toward the Missouri Valley baseball championship by winning the second of the series of three games from the University of Kansas here Thursday afternoon, 6 to 2. The two teams will meet in the last game of the series this afternoon.

O. O. Beck, pitching for Missouri, had only one bad inning when he allowed six hits in the fourth. Kansas, however, made only one run in that inning. The only other run made by Kansas was in the seventh inning. Goodwin pitched for Kansas and Missouri made at least one hit off him in each inning. Missouri made a total of 13 hits. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Missouri 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 2 6 13 3
Kansas 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 6 3

Batteries—Beck and Morris; Goodwin and Bunn for Kansas. Umpire—Sermon.

RENSELAER TRACK
TEAM HAS DUAL MEET

TROY, N. Y.—Negotiations have just been completed by the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute varsity track team for a dual meet with Hamilton College at Clinton Saturday, May 18. This will give the institute men three intercollegiate meets this season.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	2	0	1.000
Birmingham	2	0	1.000
Baltimore	2	0	1.000
Jersey City	1	1	.500
Rochester	1	1	.500
Syracuse	0	2	.000
Toronto	0	2	.000
Buffalo	0	2	.000

RESULTS THURSDAY
AT JERSEY CITY
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Rochester 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 2
Jersey City 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 3 0

AT NEWARK
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Newark 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2
Syracuse 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 1

AT BALTIMORE
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Baltimore 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 2
Buffalo 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 4 7

AT BINGHAMTON
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Binghamton 3 0 3 0 1 0 1 1 3 10 3
Toronto 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 5 5

GAMES TODAY
Rochester at Jersey City.
Syracuse at Newark.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Toronto at Binghamton.

EASTERN CLUBS
ARE GOING WEST

Only Two Games Scheduled to Be Played in National League Baseball Pennant Race Today

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	Pts won 1917
New York	18	1	947 615
Chicago	13	8	722 571
Pittsburgh	9	9	569 558
Cincinnati	10	12	455 478
Philadelphia	8	11	421 571
Brooklyn	7	12	368 417
St. Louis	7	13	350 611
Boston	5	14	263 385

RESULTS THURSDAY
Brooklyn 3, Boston 1.
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 2.
New York 4, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 5.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

BOSTON, Mass.—Only two games are scheduled to be played in the National League baseball championship race this afternoon as three of the eastern clubs are engaged in traveling west to open their first invasion of that territory for this summer. New York arrived in Pittsburgh this morning and will meet that club at Forbes Field this afternoon while St. Louis and Cincinnati will meet in the other game.

Brooklyn, Chicago, New York and Cincinnati were the winners in this league Thursday afternoon. The first named defeated the Boston Braves, 3 to 1. Chicago easily defeated Pittsburgh, 6 to 2. New York kept up its winning record by taking another game from Philadelphia, 4 to 1, and Cincinnati won from St. Louis, 6 to 5.

BROOKLYN CLOSSES
SERIES WITH A WIN

BOSTON, Mass.—The Brooklyn Nationals closed their three-game series at Braves Field Thursday afternoon with a 3-to-1 victory over the Boston club. Marquard pitched for the winners and was in fine form, allowing only six hits and registering his first victory of the season.

Manager Stallings gave Fillingim, his new pitcher from the Indianapolis club, a chance to show what he could do in big league circles and he did finely, errors by Herzog and Rawlings being largely responsible for his defeat. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Brooklyn 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 8 2
Boston 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 4

Batteries—Marquard and Krueger; Fillingim, Hearn and Wilson. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time—1h. 40m. Losing pitcher—Fillingim.

CHICAGO DEFEATS
PITTSBURGH, 6 TO 2

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Chicago won Thursday's game, 6 to 2, and thereby divided the series with Pittsburgh. Sanders, starting the game for Pittsburgh, gave way to Harmon after yielding four runs on five hits in six innings. Harmon also was unable to stop the visiting batsmen, four hits in succession in the eighth inning scoring two more runs.

Vaughn pitched well, and although his support wavered at times he always was equal to the task of retiring the side. Pittsburgh played listless ball. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 12 12 3
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 6 1

Batteries—Vaughn and Killifer; Sanders, Harmon and Archer, Blackwell. Losing pitcher—Sanders.

GIANTS MAINTAIN
WINNING STRIDE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York National League Baseball Club closed their home stay Thursday by defeating Philadelphia, 4 to 1. In their first series of games with eastern teams New York won 18 games out of 19.

Mayer pitched well for Philadelphia until the sixth, when five successive hits enabled New York to score three runs. An error on a two-base hit in the first inning by G. Burns enabled Philadelphia to score its only run. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 12 12 3
Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 0

Batteries—Tresreau and McCarthy; Mayer and E. Burns.

ST. LOUIS WINS FROM
CINCINNATI, 6 TO 5

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Smyth's misjudgment of Blackburne's easy fly gave Cincinnati another ninth-inning victory over St. Louis Thursday, 6 to 5. The score was tied and Blackburne was safe at first on the error. He stole second base, and scored on a single by Groh, after Packard had struck out Wingo and Eller. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cincinnati 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 1 10 13
St. Louis 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 5 10 1

Batteries—G. Smith, Eller and Wingo; Meadows, Sherrell, Packard and Snyder. Winning pitcher—Eller. Losing pitcher—Packard.

CARLISLE VS. SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Carlisle Indian School lacrosse team is scheduled to meet the Syracuse varsity here this afternoon.

BOWDOIN AT MEDFORD

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Bowdoin College lawn tennis team which played a match with Bates College last Saturday, will meet the Tufts College team here this afternoon.

COMMITTEES FOR
TENNIS ARE NAMED

E. F. Torrey Is Chairman of Boys' and Juniors' Division, Which Is Expected to Do Much in Developing Game

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The various standing committees of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association for 1918 have been selected and announced. One of the committees which is expected to have an extremely busy season and do much toward the development of this sport in the United States is the one which will have charge of boys' and junior tennis. The chairman of this committee is E. F. Torrey, and among the members on it are Richard Stevens, the famous baseline player of former days; L. H. Waldner, a famous western player; C. S. Garland, the freshman star at Yale University; and F. B. Alexander, former doubles champion of the United States and member of Davis international cup team.

While there is little chance of any matches being held for the Davis international cup during the current year, a committee consisting of H. W. Slocum, chairman, and E. F. Torrey and J. S. Myrick has been named.

There are three committees to take charge of women's tennis affairs. They are for the national championships, which will be played at Philadelphia; the ranking of women players and the women's schedule committee. A. L. Hoskins is chairman of the first named, Mrs. W. H. Pouch of the second named and Miss Florence Ballin of the third. The full list of committees, with the chairman named first, follows:

Ball Committee—G. A. L. Dionne, H. C. Johnson, W. M. Hall, H. C. Martin, J. M. Jennings.

Committee on Codification of the Laws of Lawn Tennis and Cases and Decisions—S. W. Merrihew, B. C. Wright, Abraham Bassford Jr.

Davis Cup Committee—H. W. Slocum, E. F. Torrey, J. S. Myrick.

Committee on Development of Boys and Junior Tennis—E. F. Torrey, Richard Stevens, P. W. Gibbons, Edwin Sheafe, L. H. Waldner, C. S. Garland, L. D. Doyle, J. E. Jones, Dr. S. R. Marvin, F. B. Alexander.

Committee on Development of Municipal Tennis—G. W. Wightman, Dr. Sumner Bates, C. D. Jones, R. L. van Arsdale, J. E. McLaughlin, A. L. Hoskins, W. A. Campbell, A. E. Leach Jr., C. Y. Smith, W. C. Burton, W. A. Goss, Simpson Sinsabaugh, J. B. Adoue, A. J. Larson, E. F. Torrey, J. S. Myrick, E. R. Saal, P. B. Williams.

National Doubles Championship Committee—E. F. Torrey, Paul Sheldon, Edwin Sheafe.

Father and Son Tournament Committee—W. D. Haddell, L. E. Mahan, Abraham Bassford Jr., S. W. Merrihew, C. S. Garland.

Investment Committee—E. F. Torrey, J. S. Myrick.

Investment Committee—P. E. Freebrey, G. W. Wightman, H. W. Lewis.

National Singles Championship Committee—J. S. Myrick, E. F. Torrey, C. F. Watson Jr.

National Umpires Association Committee—E. S. Conlin, Davidson Ober, Percy Ober, S. A. McAllister, J. E. McLaughlin, Ranking Committee—Abraham Bassford Jr., Hartsdale, N. Y.; P. W. Gibbons, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. B. Doyle, Washington, D. C.; W. T. Hayes, Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Johnson, Boston; P. B. Williams, secretary, New York City.

Schedule Committee—S. W. Merrihew, P. B. Williams.

Women's National Championship Committee—A. L. Hoskins, P. C. Madeira.

Women's Ranking Committee—Mrs. W. H. Pouch, Miss E. B. Handy, Mrs. B. E. Cole.

Women's Schedule Committee—Miss Florence Ballin, Miss E. B. Handy, Miss Marie Wagner, Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Mrs. C. N. Beard.

WISCONSIN HAS BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Football Candidates in Spring
Practice Give Promise of
Strong Eleven for Next Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—Coach J. R. Richards, whose ability made the University of Wisconsin a serious contender in Western Conference football the last season and enabled the Badgers to defeat the University of Minnesota team in one of the greatest games of last year's conference schedule, was back in Madison this week. He came for a few days to look over the men who are out for spring football and inspect the equipment to be used next year.

About 40 candidates have been practicing for the past month under the direction of Coach F. Carter, former Wisconsin football man. He assisted last fall in the coaching and is well pleased with the work the men have done this spring.

Capt. C. H. Carpenter '29 is the only member of last year's team who has been out for spring football. With the exception of S. T. Gould '20, he is the only varsity player who can be counted upon to return to the university next fall. Practically all of the members of last year's freshman squad have been out for practice and there are several new men of conference caliber. Scrimmage was held last week and the men are going through their paces this week under the watchful eye of Coach Richards. Although most of the men are untired, their work makes the outlook hopeful for Wisconsin's next football team.

SOUTH BOSTON'S
OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Baseball Team Under Coach F. L. Daly Is Likely Contender for the District League Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Followers of the schoolboy baseball situation predict that the contest for the title in the Boston District High School League, comprising South Boston High, East Boston High, Brighton High, West Roxbury High and Charlestown High, will be closer this spring than for several years. Of the five members of the league, the South Boston and East Boston teams appear to be the most formidable, and it is expected that the final dispute for the title will be between these two schools, although Brighton High and West Roxbury are also likely contenders.

The South Boston nine has done splendid work this spring under the direction of F. L. Daly, and he is confident that it will do even better before the season ends. Practice was not started at the South Boston school until quite late in the spring, as the coaching situation was not clear, and the school authorities were undecided as to the advisability of holding formal competition this year. However, despite its late start, the nine proved conclusively that it was an aggregation which would bear watching by the other title-aspirants, when it defeated the strong St. Johns team. Other opponents have been Hyde Park High, Brighton, West Roxbury and Dorchester High.

The team is captained by Thomas Cahill, who has been playing left field. Cahill is very fast for a schoolboy, and covers considerable territory, while his throwing is always a feature of a game. At the bat he has shown a tendency of finding his opponent's delivery when a hit is most needed, and his proficiency in this department is sure to prove of value to his team.

P. J. Thornton has done the bulk of the catching for the nine this year, and his work has been marked by rapid improvement. His throwing to the bases is snappy and accurate, and opposing base runners take few chances by straying too far from the stations. He is also a hard hitter, and is likely to break up a game at any time.

Coach Daly considers himself fortunate in having such a pitcher as Harold Gaffney on the squad, for this player, who has done most of the work for the South Boston school in the box this season, continues to improve, and the coach believes that he is one of the best boxmen developed at the school for many years. He has a large and varied assortment

MARINE CORPS TO
TAKE UP SINGING

Military Officials in the United States Recognize Importance, and Instruction Is to Be Given at Various Posts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Singing instruction, which has for some time been an important adjunct of army and navy régime, is now to be adopted in the marine corps, and "The Soldiers of the Sea" at Quantico, Va., and other marine posts are already taking up music as a part of the intensive military training.

Recruits who arrive at Quantico are often surprised, it is said, to find the large auditorium filled with bright-faced marines singing the latest war-time songs and other old favorites, some of which had their origin in Civil War days.

Military officials readily recognize the importance of music in the marine's curriculum, and the soldiers themselves enjoy the pastime to such an extent that many hours are voluntarily spent with this diversion.

Hundreds of men who up to the time of enlistment have been busily occupied with all kinds of pursuits had little time for acquiring the habit of singing, the wheels of industry being the only music to which many have been accustomed.

Nearly every one is fond of music, and when a new start in singing some of the songs of the day an interested crowd quickly gathers, those who have the faculty of singing the parts being joined by the entire company in the chorus, which is usually the part of the song which is universally known. Many men know the tunes, but not the words, and it is the duty of the song leader to teach both. Accordingly well-trained leaders have been appointed in all the contingents and naval stations, for the value of good music to the enlisted man is readily apparent to military officials, especially those who have seen or been engaged in overseas service.

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood recently spoke to a large gathering of soldiers at Camp Funston, Ft. Riley, Kan., and in the course of his remarks said that it is just as important for a soldier to know how to sing as to carry a rifle and know how to shoot it. "There isn't a thing in the world, even letters from the folks at home, that will raise a soldier's spirits like a good, catchy marching song. When a man has been tramping for hours in the hot sun, carrying a heavy pack on his back, or when he is toiling along in the mud on a cold, rainy day, or again when he is obliged to remain in the barracks all day with nothing to do, singing drives away the 'dumps' and makes him sit up and find that the clouds have a silver lining after all. I have seen men weary, wet and forlorn transformed into a happy, care-free frame of mind just through the medium of song. Their heads pop up in the air, their eyes sparkle, and the spring comes back again to their step. We hope every man in training will be a singer, because when he gets to France the hours in the trenches and back of the lines will be long and dreary. We desire him to be happy and to keep the rest of his comrades that way."

Many of the regimental companies are planning competitive singing entertainments, and all along the line singing is becoming one of the great, vital forces of military life which both officers and men in all branches of the service appreciate.

CIVIL SERVICE ACT IN
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—Following demonstrations made by returned soldiers and their supporters both here and in Vancouver, the Provincial Government has decided to enforce the Civil Service Act which was passed a year ago, but has remained in abeyance ever since. It will come into operation on June 1, and, for the purposes of administration, A. N. Moutat, provincial Comptroller-General, has been appointed Civil Service Commissioner. The civil service in British Columbia hitherto has been administered politically. Party supporters were invariably chosen for any vacancy. Beyond political discussion little exception was taken to this practice up to the election of 1916, when returned soldiers began to arrive here in large numbers. The problem of finding them posts began to become acute, and pressure was brought to bear upon the new Government with the result a Civil Service Act was passed in May, 1917, to rectify conditions.

The act, which will now be put in operation on June 1 next, provides that appointments to the civil service shall be by examination and determined by merit alone. Its operation will affect those already in the service, who will be subject to a process of regrading. They will be placed in four classes and henceforth advancement will be made from grade to grade, each grade carrying its specific salary scale, promotion being synonymous with salary increase.

The act contains special provision intended to benefit the returned soldier. It is clearly defined that when among candidates for positions in any class or grade of the civil service, whether for permanent or temporary employment, and whether selected through open competition or on individual nomination by the Minister of a department, there are returned soldiers who possess in point of qualification for appointment the minimum standard for the position or any higher standard, they shall receive the preference, in order of their merit,

for appointment to the positions for which they are candidates.

It is further provided, in respect of the man who has served his country overseas that where there are two or more returned soldiers applying for the position, preference shall be given to the man whose domicile before going overseas was British Columbia. In respect of indoor positions, a further preference is provided for returned soldiers whose injuries received in military service may have unfitted them for active outdoor employment.

WAR WORKERS IN
MAINE MAKE PLANS

PORTLAND, Me.—The State Conference of War Workers Thursday voted to send a telegram of appreciation to President Wilson for his message, thanking them for their interest in war activities. It was as follows:

"Your message to the war workers of Maine has given them fresh courage and determination. They realize now that it is by their efforts and the efforts of those like them throughout the land that this war for liberty must be won and the triumph of the aims you proclaim be assured."

The conference decided that "slackness" in Maine shall receive the attention of the executive committee of the State Public Safety Committee hereafter, and that the committee also shall endeavor to correct what they term "unfair shipyard exemptions from the draft." Besides the meeting of the state committee, there were state-wide gatherings of Red Cross workers, Four Minute Men Liberty Loan workers, food production delegates, legal advisory boards and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Resolutions advocating the organization of "total abstainers of wheat" clubs in Maine were adopted at the sectional conference of nearly 100 representatives of the United States Food Administration.

LARGEST DAM IN NEW
HAMPSHIRE IS DONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The largest dam in New Hampshire has been completed at Gregg's Falls on the Piscataquis River near this city. It has been built by the Manchester Traction, Light and Power Company, which produces electric current, and operates street cars in Manchester and suburbs. Construction of the dam began April 26, 1917, and about 33,000 square yards of concrete were used. Seventeen buildings were moved to make room for the water to be held back, an area of 140 acres. The dam is 65 feet high and has a spillway of 570 feet and the length of one abutment is 640 feet.

Two power generators are now being installed, each of 2000 horsepower. Concrete appliances known as hydramones have been installed to supplement the work of draft tubes, the function of which will be to effect a saving of from 3 to 5 per cent of the power generated but lost without such appliances.

CONGREGATIONALISTS MEET

FOXCROFT, Me.—Resolutions, pledging support to the winning of the war "with our lives and substance," to President Wilson, and to the welfare work for the soldiers, were adopted at the closing session today of the Congregational conference and missionary society of Maine. The resolutions also urged the necessity for prohibition for the period of the war, the adoption of the federal amendment for national prohibition and the continued enforcement of the prohibitory law in Maine. The churches were urged to support the plans for the observance in 1920 of the ter-centenary of the landing of the Pilgrims and of Congregationalism in America. The Rev. W. J. Campbell of Portland was chairman of the ter-centenary committee. Horace C. Day of Auburn was re-elected a conference trustee for nine years.

YALE SOCIETIES ELECT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Elections to the Yale academic senior societies of Skull and Bones, Scroll and Key and Wolf's Head were announced Thursday night. There was no gathering on the campus, as in former years, when the men were formally "tapped" for the society honors, and none of the societies chose the full fifteen usually taken. Among those chosen to Skull and Bones was Hamilton Hadley, son of Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale, and now in service. John F. Enders of Hartford, Conn., now in service, was elected to Scroll and Key. Among those elected to Wolf's Head were: John F. Carter, Williamstown, Mass.; Emingham C. Everts, Windsor, Vt.; and Francis Goodwin, 2d, Hartford, Conn.

LAND SALES IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Practically 150,000 acres of unimproved farm lands in the Melville district with an approximate value of \$300,000 have been sold since the beginning of the year by the Canadian Pacific Railway Land Department. This means that 62 new families have settled in that district, which is one of the best wheat-raising and stock sections of the Province. Another large deal is pending for a 15,000-acre tract in the Bangor district.

PHI BETA KAPPA AT TUFTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass.—Delta chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at Tufts College have honored six seniors who have won the right to wear the famous Phi Beta Kappa key. They are Bertram Emanuel Green of Malden, Willis Clark Mendum of Woburn, Russell Woods Porter of Springfield, Jane Stodder Davies of Somerville, Edith Marion Joel of Fitchburg, and Dorothy Pease, the last a member of the last year's graduating class from Peterham,

MUSIC

Mr. Ysaie's Conducting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ysaie, Conductor; Mrs. Margaret Matzenauer, Soloist—Third concert of the May Festival: Music Hall, Cincinnati, O., afternoon of May 9, 1918. The program: Beethoven, "Fidelio" overture and aria, "Thou Monstrous Fiend" (Mrs. Matzenauer); Beethoven, symphony No. 2, "Eroica"; D'Indy, symphonic variations, "Ishtar"; Ysaie, poem for string orchestra without basses, "Exile"; Wagner, funeral march and Brünnhilde's immolation (Mrs. Matzenauer) from "Götterdämmerung."

CINCINNATI, O.—The third concert of the Cincinnati May festival was particularly Mr. Ysaie's own. On the two preceding days he had to prove himself as a choral conductor; and what ever shortcomings he manifested were passed over and excused on the grounds of his unfamiliarity with the chorus and with the demands of the scores. On Thursday afternoon, however, there was no chorus to look after, the chief number of the program was the familiar "Eroica" symphony of Beethoven, and the orchestra was the one with which he had been working for several weeks.

At each of the previous concerts there had been certain trifling but disconcerting slips. At this one there was every expectation that all would go smoothly. This was the great opportunity for the visitors at the festival to measure Mr. Ysaie's fitness for the post to which he has been called, namely the director of one of the important orchestras of the country. Incidentally there attached also the additional interest in Mr. Ysaie as composer.

The impression which remained after the concert was that Mr. Ysaie, to put it bluntly, had disappointed in some respects. Nobody can question his musicianship or his artistic intentions; they are of the highest, so it may be assumed that whatever peculiarities of readings were in evidence were the result, not of blundering, nor of mistakes, but of premeditated divergence from accepted standards.

The outstanding fault of this whole performance, and this is true also of his choral conducting, was a too deliberate pace. Both the "Fidelio" overture and the "Eroica" symphony dragged. The overture lacked the snap and vim commonly associated with it, and the symphony was taken at a consistently slower tempo than the score called for. In the funeral march, this lassitude amounted to a sentimentality closely akin to that sweetness which is anathema in works of art.

In this movement it was the more noticeable because the conductor, turning to the audience, announced that the music was played as a memorial to the men of the allied armies who had fallen in battle, and requested that the audience rise and stand through its performance. The stress of his emotion was such that the tragic majesty of the movement was overshadowed by a personal feeling; so that universal tragedy became merely sorrow, and majesty was turned to grief. The scherzo, likewise, lost its sparkle; and the sublimity of the last movement was clouded. The orchestra did its share to bring this about, for the beat of the kettle drums was sluggish, and the first oboe, who has a truly delightful tone, lingered sentimentally over his passages. Throughout the work, the tendency to retard a crescendo and to accelerate a crescendo, a fault of an inexperienced conductor, was in evidence.

Mr. Ysaie as composer made a far better impression. His sketch, "Exile," for strings, without the basses, could only have been written by a violinist. The memory of it lingers as a work worthy to take its place in literature of this sort, such as, for example, Tchaikovsky's serenade. Using only first and second violins and violas, he painted clearly and sustained well a mood of sorrow bordering on despair, which passed finally into a dark acceptance of a hopeless condition. It is a piece of remarkably clear and poignant writing with an amazing range of color. Its rendition was heartily applauded, and a huge wreath was carried to the conductor's stand at the close. The audience rose as a mark of respect.

Of all the afternoon's offerings, the Wagner excerpts gave the most pleasure. Mrs. Matzenauer's rich contralto, even, powerful and pervasive, filled the hall, sustaining Brünnhilde's noble words and proving satisfactory in all but the high notes, which she forced regrettably.

RECRUITING FOR JEWISH FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Capt. Paul Sise, who went to France with the one

hundred and forty-eighth battalion, and has been for some time past in the United States on the staff of General White of the British Recruiting Commission, has arrived in Montreal to take up special work in the recruiting of Jewish young men for the Jewish battalions now being raised in the United States and Canada for service with the British Expeditionary Force in Palestine. His work will include the Jewish recruiting all over Canada, and he will be assisted by civilian committees in the different centers.

Captain Sise said that already over 1000 recruits had been secured among the American Jews for service in Palestine with the British forces. These men had been mobilized at Windsor, Nova Scotia, and sent in drafts overseas, where they were linked up with the Middlesex regiment. Already, he said, a battalion had been sent over, and it was hoped that a good number of Jewish soldiers would be secured in Canada.

CHAPLAINS' FORCE
FOR CANADA URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—It is the unanimous opinion of the Protestant ministers of all denominations in Montreal that a Chaplains' Service should be organized by the Dominion Government for the benefit of the returned soldiers, and the soldiers in training throughout Canada. This was the view adopted at a special meeting of the ministers of the Protestant communions held in Montreal for the purpose of considering the question.

There is already a Chaplains' Service for the Canadian Expeditionary Force at the front, numbering 280 clergymen, the director of which is Col. the Rev. Canon J. Macpherson Almond of Montreal.

Colonel Almond, who is now home on a visit to Canada, was present and addressed the meeting. He advocated a strong chaplain organization for Canada, to be linked up with the churches, that thus the churches might come into touch with every man.

Following Colonel Almond's address the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "That this meeting respectfully request the Government to organize a Chaplains' Service throughout Canada for the purpose of caring for the spiritual welfare of the returned soldiers and soldiers in training."

"That there should be appointed in each military district chaplains representing various communions in proportion to the strength of each." "That in order to coordinate the Chaplains' Service and the church in each military district, the various communions be requested each to appoint a representative to constitute together an advisory committee to work with the Chaplains' Service."

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Simmons Club is to hold open house to the senior class at its rooms on Otis Street tonight. Miss Marian Driscoll '17, is chairman of the hostess committee. Misses Mary Pollard and Christine Ricker of 1917, are helping her. Dr. Harry Varrell speaks today as the guest of the Simmons Social and Civics Club on "British Labor Legislation." Officers of the Y. W. C. A. are: President, Miss Katherine Tyler; vice-president, Miss Charlotte Burns; secretary, Miss Mary Kimball, and treasurer, Miss Julia Mason. The junior class has voted on the nominees for class officers, who are: President, Misses Priscilla Buntin and Dorothy McKissick; vice-president, Misses Christine Browne and Eunice Clark; secretary, Misses Ernestine Rowe and Katharine Rock; treasurer, Misses Alice Prescott and Florena MacLeod; the executive board nominees are: Library School, Misses Elizabeth Leavitt and Blanche Castleman; General Science School, Misses Mary McCann and Lily Klein; Secretarial School, Misses Lily Svenson and Elizabeth Grimes, and Household Economics School, Misses Eunice Clark and Helen Granert.

Fur Remodeling

Special Summer Prices

Now in Effect

Boggs & Buhl.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

408 MARKET STREET

DEPENDABLE

NEGUS

MARKETS

PITTSBURGH

MEATS, BUTTER, EGGS, DELICATESSEN

"Only the best is cheap"

27th Green Trading Stamp in Addition to Best Values

THE ROSENBAUM CO.

PITTSBURGH

Awning Time Is Here!

Better get your orders in before the first warm days. Take advantage of our present stock, secured before the late advances in prices.

Phone or mail will bring you samples and estimator to tell you the cost—Phone, Grant 4500.

Phone or mail will bring you samples and estimator to tell you the cost—Phone, Grant 4500.

Phone or mail will bring you samples and estimator to tell you the cost—Phone, Grant 4500.

Phone or mail will bring you samples and estimator to tell you the cost—Phone, Grant 4500.

Phone or mail will bring you samples and estimator to tell you the cost—Phone, Grant 4500.

Phone or mail will bring you samples and estimator to tell you the cost—Phone, Grant 4500.

Phone or mail will bring you samples and estimator to tell you the cost—Phone, Grant 4500.

Phone or mail will bring you samples and estimator to tell you the cost—Phone, Grant 4500.

Phone or mail will bring you samples and estimator to tell you the cost—Phone, Grant 4500.

Phone or mail will bring you samples and estimator to tell you the cost—Phone, Grant 4500.

Phone or mail will bring you samples and estimator to tell you the cost—Phone, Grant 4500.

Phone or mail will bring you samples and estimator to tell you the cost—Phone, Grant 4500.

Phone or mail will bring you samples and estimator to tell you the cost—Phone, Grant 4500.

WELLESLEY HAS
NEW GOVERNMENT

Girls' College Establishes an Association Consisting of House of Representative and Senate to Deal With Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—To establish closer relationship between the everyday life of the students and the actual life and institutions of the college, the Wellesley College Government Association has been formed under the patronage of this institution. It has long been felt that the governing student and faculty powers were not coping with present-day conditions and that the Students Government Association, formed 16 years ago and consisting of the entire college membership, was no longer fulfilling requirements.

The document of the new body has been signed by Miss E. F. Pendleton, president; Miss Alice V. Waite, dean of the college; Edwin Farnham Greene, president of the board of trustees; Miss Katherine Tumberman '18, president of the Student Government Association; Miss Josephine January '18, secretary of the Student Government Association.

All members of the original Wellesley College Student Body are subject to the operation of the new constitution, and therefore members of this association. But the actual organization of the present government is modernized in that it is centered in two prime bodies, i. e., the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The officers of the association are a president and vice-president, elected from the incoming senior class; a secretary and a treasurer from the incoming junior class. The legislative body consists of a house of representatives composed of presidents of the college houses, the village seniors (not including the vice-president of the association or the vice-president of the Christian association), 10 seniors, 25 juniors and 20 sophomores, elected at large by their respective classes; 15 freshmen, elected by freshmen upon a representative plan to be determined by the house.

The executive work of the association is centralized in a Senate made up of faculty and administrative members. As a source of responsible advice, the association has a cabinet, composed of the heads of the major college organizations.

The House legislates on all matters within the jurisdiction of the association; but its legislation is subject to the approval of the Senate. The latter deals with all matters of discipline, except matters of academic routine and such cases as are dealt with by the president of the college; acting alone. The Senate regulates all undergraduate activities, not academic in nature, except by the faculty-student agreement, are reserved for the college authorities.

The activities under Senate regulation shall include the student publications, all athletic events, and student entertainments. The committee work of both the House and the Senate membership is left to the members of these bodies, but may be done by girls selected from the formally unembodied portion, or remainder of the 1600 members of the college.

The Cabinet meets every month for

A Right Idea

Open a Savings Account

with the

HIGHLAND PARK STATE

Bank of Detroit

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

THEATERS

Boston Stage Notes

BOSTON, Mass.—An auction sale of seats for the single performance of the star cast in "Out There," which is to be given at the Boston Opera House the evening of May 21, will be held at the Colonial Theater next Tuesday afternoon, beginning at 2:15 o'clock. Governor McCall and Mayor Peters are to be honorary auctioneers. DeWolf Hopper will conduct the bidding with the assistance of a number of players now appearing in Boston theaters.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller Rice is to read the comedy, "The Two Virtues," on the afternoon of May 13, beginning at 3 o'clock, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The story of the fall of Jerusalem and of the life of the Prophet Jeremiah, as dramatized by Eleanor Wood Whitman, is to be presented at the Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street, the evenings of May 25 and 27, by the Dramatic Club of the playhouse.

LIGHT HEARING MAY GO OVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—Another postponement in the hearing on the increase in the gas rates of the Worcester Gas Light Company, from June 10 to a later date, may be required, as Francis H. Dewey, counsel for the company, it is stated, may not be able to appear on June 10, the date ordered for the hearing by the State Gas and Electric Light Commission at a conference held in Boston early this week, at which the hearing was postponed from May 15.

MISSOURI OFFICER QUITS ARMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The resignation of Brig.-Gen. Arthur B. Donnelly, of the Missouri National Guard, has been accepted "for the good of the service." This announcement was authorized last night by Adjutant-General McCain, but he declined to discuss the case. General Donnelly was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, and his trial by court-martial was suspended on Thursday by order of President Wilson soon after it had begun at New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The resignation of Brig.-Gen. Arthur B. Donnelly, of the Missouri National Guard, has been accepted "for the good of the service." This announcement was authorized last night by Adjutant-General McCain, but he declined to discuss the case. General Donnelly was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, and his trial by court-martial was suspended on Thursday by order of President Wilson soon after it had begun at New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The resignation of Brig.-Gen. Arthur B. Donnelly, of the Missouri National Guard, has been accepted "for the good of the service." This announcement was authorized last night by Adjutant-General McCain, but he declined to discuss the case. General Donnelly was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, and his trial by court-martial was suspended on Thursday by order of President Wilson soon after it had begun at New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The resignation of Brig.-Gen. Arthur B. Donnelly, of the Missouri National Guard, has been accepted "for the good of the service." This announcement was authorized last night by Adjutant-General McCain, but he declined to discuss the case. General Donnelly was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, and his trial by court-martial was suspended on Thursday by order of President Wilson soon after it had begun at New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The resignation of Brig.-Gen. Arthur B. Donnelly, of the Missouri National Guard, has been accepted "for the good of the service." This announcement was authorized last night by Adjutant-General McCain, but he declined to discuss the case. General Donnelly was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, and his trial by court-martial was suspended on Thursday by order of President Wilson soon after it had begun at New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The resignation of Brig.-Gen. Arthur B. Donnelly, of the Missouri National Guard, has been accepted "for the good of the service." This announcement was authorized last night by Adjutant-General McCain, but he declined to discuss the case. General Donnelly was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, and his trial by court-martial was suspended on Thursday by order of President Wilson soon after it had begun at New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The resignation of Brig.-Gen. Arthur B. Donnelly, of the Missouri National Guard, has been accepted "for the good of the service." This announcement was authorized last night by Adjutant-General McCain, but he declined to discuss the case. General Donnelly was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, and his trial by court-martial was suspended on Thursday by order of President Wilson soon after it had begun at New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The resignation of Brig.-Gen. Arthur B. Donnelly, of the Missouri National Guard, has been accepted "for the good of the service." This announcement was authorized last night by Adjutant-General McCain, but he declined to discuss the case. General Donnelly was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, and his trial by court-martial was suspended on Thursday by order of President Wilson soon after it had begun at New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The resignation of Brig.-Gen. Arthur B. Donnelly, of the Missouri National Guard, has been accepted "for the good of the service." This announcement was authorized last night by Adjutant-General McCain, but he declined to discuss the case. General Donnelly was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, and his trial by court-martial was suspended on Thursday by order of President Wilson soon after it had begun at New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The resignation of Brig.-Gen. Arthur B. Donnelly, of the Missouri National Guard, has been accepted "for the good of the service." This announcement was authorized last night by Adjutant-General McCain, but he declined to discuss the case. General Donnelly was charged

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Colonizing the China Closet

It was such a small apartment, even for two people, that the guest who was being conducted on a tour of inspection wondered just where and how the little housekeeper managed to keep all her new possessions. Yet, somehow, there seemed to be plenty of space, even in the tiny kitchenette into which she was being ushered.

"What an attractive china closet," was the involuntary exclamation of the visitor. And her exclamation was certainly justified. Across the narrow end of the room which, at first glance, seemed no larger than a good-sized closet, was built in the alcove for the new housekeeper's pretty dishes. There were several shelves and the double doors were set with small diamond-shaped panes of glass. The woodwork, like that of the rest of the room, was painted white. But it was the placing of the dainty china within that particularly called forth admiration.

"What a curious arrangement," commented the guest. "I should have put all my plates on the same shelf, saucers together and so forth, but you seem to have whole sets of dishes grouped together. I suppose that you have a good reason for it; you always do have one for whatever you do."

"Yes," replied the hostess. "I have a reason. I know that my china closet is different in arrangement from most and I wanted it to be, for I have a special scheme of colonization that I have worked out and which I find very satisfactory. You see, I keep no maid; a woman to come in to do the laundry and clean thoroughly, once a week, is all that I need, as a general thing. For, if I do not care to cook dinner at home, we can go out to a restaurant; there are plenty of them near by. Naturally, I have tried to arrange everything in such a way that my work will be simplified as much as possible, and so I have colonized my china."

"Here, on this lower shelf, are my breakfast dishes, blue ones. There are quite enough for ourselves and a few guests. They are all arranged as compactly as can be, here on this lower shelf, the two sizes of plates, the smaller for fruit and the larger for whatever else we have for breakfast, the cups and saucers, cereal dishes, sauce dishes for stewed fruit, the little individual salts, also of the blue ware, as you see, and these few vegetable dishes and the small platter. Often, I use these things for luncheon as well."

"Next come the dinner dishes which occupy nearly two shelves; they, being white with the narrow gold borders, certainly look best by themselves. Just above these are what I call my 'party dishes'; most of them are green. I am very fond of this thin Japanese ware which they call Saki and so I have bought plates, dessert size, of this ware, all these odd dishes and a goodly supply of cups and saucers. Then I have some table linen, especially designed and decorated to go with these things."

"These odd little side closets I have reserved for glassware, all the tumblers on one side and the glass berry dishes and such things on the other. With my china closet colonized in this fashion, it is an easy matter to get what dishes I need for a meal quickly and without trouble. Moreover, I do think that it is not only much easier to have the things one uses together kept in as close proximity as possible, but, also, the closet looks so much neater and more harmonious when dishes that look well together are grouped in that way. Some china closets remind one of those old quilts that people used to call crazy patchwork. Somehow, they never did appeal to me much. I want my closets, as well as my rooms, to have a restful, spacious look. And I believe that it is quite possible to achieve it."

"Yes, of course, I have some dishes that do not seem to fit anywhere, so I have put them all up on that top shelf by themselves, where they are not conspicuous, do not seem to demand everyday usage, but yet are easily reached, when wanted, by means of this little ladder stool." The housekeeper picked up a white object, which was leaning against the wall in the corner, gave it a deft twist and there was a round stool, just the height to make a comfortable seat when one wanted to work at the kitchen cabinet, which was built in to one side of the wall. Two of the legs that supported it were joined together by strips of wood, in such a way that a neat and convenient little stepladder was formed. When it was not in use, it all folded up as flat as could be, and leaned comfortably against the wall.

Beneath the colonized china closet

Wheatless Griddle-Cakes for Breakfast

Here is an answer to the old question of what to have for breakfast, which is offered by the National Food Administration, with recipes for four different kinds of griddle-cakes. Who does not like hot cakes for the morning meal?

Corn Flour Griddle-Cakes—The ingredients include: 1½ cups of corn flour, ¼ teaspoon of soda, ½ teaspoon of salt, 1 cup of sour milk and 1 egg. Sift the dry ingredients together, add the milk and the beaten egg. Mix thoroughly together and bake on a hot griddle. The batter must be very thin.

Barley Flour Griddle-Cakes—The ingredients are 2 cups of barley flour, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, ¼ teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of soda, 2 cups of sour milk, 1 egg and 2 tablespoons of melted fat. Mix and sift the flour, baking powder and salt. Beat the egg well and combine with the sour milk; add the melted fat and the soda, dissolved in a little cold water. Into this sift the flour mixture and beat

drawers were built in, quite surprisingly spacious, roomy ones, too, and in these the household linen was colonized also, to use the pet expression of their owner. For example, one section was devoted to the blue and white Japanese runners and dollies and other cloths, which were favorites for the breakfast table. Another was set apart for the more formal linen of the dinner table, while in still a third were the pretty odd little things used with the "party" china.

When the visitor glanced around her and realized how quickly one might set the breakfast or dinner table, with all the dishes for that meal arranged so compactly that no time need be wasted in looking for them, she resolved to go home and colonize her own closet along those very lines.

"Will you preside at the bread board?" invited the hostess, gayly, as she singled out one of the guests and informally led the way to the dinner table. The guest gave a somewhat surprised assent, and a wary one, too, as she scented a joke. There was the polished table, gleaming under the candlelight, and roses in the center, seemingly just the conventional dinner table.

But, sure enough, at the place of the guest was a large round board, on which were the "Victory" loaf and a knife with which to cut it. Such an attractive board it was, painted with a wreath of pink roses, and a knife with a black lacquered handle, dotted with clusters of wee pink rosebuds, accompanied it.

There was a tiny slice of bread on

each bread and butter plate, so that the guest's duties did not begin at once. But her questions did, and presently every one at the table was listening to the explanation of the hostess.

"I read somewhere that housekeepers are asked to revive the custom of a bread board," she began. "And then, in a certain shop, I found this board and knife. At first, I thought the board was only for country house use, but I was told that it was equally proper for dinner guests in town. So there it is."

And most attractive it was, too. The board was of natural color wood, with a grooved edge about which was a painted pattern of roses, like the frame of a picture. But there was something strange about the roses;

closer inspection showed the guests what it was. They were really not roses at all, but vivid splashes of rose and green paint, in the dots which are the distinctive feature of Russian designs.

The hostess declared that all of the designs were of the same character, although varied in color. Some were vivid combinations of seemingly all colors. In others, there was a predominant color note, yellow, old blue, rose or a soft lavender. With all, black was combined effectively.

"Do you really save bread?" demanded one of the guests, and the hostess responded with a decided yes. "My problem," she said, "is complicated by the fact that none of us cares for bread that is the least bit dry or for bread puddings. With a large family and the uncertainty as to how many will be at the table, there was always left-over bread. Plan as I might for toast and croutons, there seemed always to be waste in the kitchen, and no one was ready to assume the responsibility for the dried-up heel of the loaf or the crusts, which I objected to having thrown away. Especially have I noticed difficulties since we have been serving warm breads, for those seem to dry out more quickly than the wheat bread."

"So I brought the board home. I gave a general order that the new loaf is not to be cut until the last bit of the preceding loaf has been consumed. Already the saving has been noticeable. And I really think the effect is not bad." She finished with a questioning glance, which brought a chorus of admiration from the guests.

A Place for the Small Pillow

In the shops they are frequently called "baby pillows," but they are found to be decidedly useful to grown-ups, as well as to the small folks. Not only do they look well in suitable covers and add to one's comfort on the library or living-room couch, where one likes to curl up to read, but they may be covered in colors contrasting with the general tone of the room and so add a pleasingly decorative note, when the couch is not in use and they are piled up with the other and larger cushions.

In the bedroom, they are particularly useful and often exceedingly ornamental, as well. If you go into a Frenchwoman's bedroom, you will usually see ever so many of these little pillows, in most fascinating cases, piled up on her dainty bed. Very elaborate, indeed, are many of them, their covers made of taffeta or satin with adornment of rare old lace and embroidery, tiny French flowers of silk and frills of gold or silver lace. These, however, are for decorative purposes rather than for use, as a rule, one suspects. Then there are others in the daintiest of lingerie covers, in fine linen or lawn, hemstitched and ruffled, with edges of lace and more or less elaborate embroidery. Such covers may be washed while the others must, of course, be dry cleaned when soiled. When one wishes to indulge in the luxury of reading in bed or in one's "chaise longue," these little pillows are found to add much to one's comfort. Often, too, one does not care for the ordinary sized pillow to sleep on, but finds one of these little down-filled affairs a comfortable possession.

One of the Smart New Veils

It was a rather wide veil of a pretty, silky hexagonal mesh, black, and it was being draped around a small flower-wreathed turban. The interesting thing about it was the border; that was composed of silvery gray coin spots—the size of a five-cent piece—a single row on the long edge of the veil, and a double row across each end. It was a simple decoration but, as the skillful milliner caught up the folds of the veil and fastened them at the back, it hung in graceful drapery.

Togards

Wear Togards and Be Sure of Holeless Stockings.

IT'S no extravagance to wear fine hosiery every day if you let TOGARDS keep your toes from poking through. TOGARDS are so light and comfortable, that you're never conscious you're wearing them.

Every pair in a sealed, transparent packet bearing the TOGARD trade-mark.

LISLE...10c PAIR
SILK...25c PAIR

Sold by practically ALL DEALERS in Men's and Women's Apparel all over the Globe.

Should your dealer not happen to have TOGARDS, we will send you, postage prepaid, on receipt of price. In ordering be sure to state size stocking you wear.

Elk Knitting Mills Co.
Tenth and Norris Streets
PHILADELPHIA

Wisdom and Economy in the Wardrobe

Many a woman who has been needlessly extravagant in matters of dress is more than willing to "turn over a new leaf," but she does not quite know how to go about it. A good beginning may be made by all alike, at the present moment, by a careful study in any good, unabridged dictionary of the definition of the word extravagant. Webster offers the following for our consideration: "A wandering beyond proper limits; . . . undue expenditure of money; vain and superfluous expense." And for synonyms, three that are right to the point are: "profusion, waste, unreasonableness." To be right in the matter of dress—in the quality and quantity, the fitness and desirability of her clothes, is every woman's prerogative; it may be exercised by her and enjoyed, after a little effort on her part to ascertain just where her former mistakes have been, and how they may most easily be corrected. It is a very general error, among the women who can afford to do so, to buy what they want rather than what they need, and this method of procedure soon results in an accumulation of undesirable and undesired garments that are of little use to anyone, as they are seldom suitable for "give-aways," and have soon ceased to satisfy the fancy of their purchasers. This sort of buying may justly be characterized as profusion and waste; but, on the other hand, nowhere in the given definitions of extravagance do we find any statement which disparages the giving of a fair sum in return for an article that is both necessary and desirable. It is a wise saying that "the best is the cheapest in the end," and a wise woman will heed the good counsel contained therein; for, if a thing is worth having, it should always be worth the sacrifice of other things less desirable. This lesson must be learned sooner or later by the one who would dress well on a small income.

A young woman, whose dress allowance was intended also to cover all her expenses other than board, lodging and laundry, recently realized that, when her wardrobe was settled for each year, there was less than a tithe left for the worthy charities she was interested in, to say nothing of the opportunity to be of use to her Government by the purchase of a Liberty bond; so she resolved to reverse the usual order of proceedings—to donate first a reasonable amount to those charities believed by her to be doing a needful work, then to pledge herself to pay by degrees for a fair-sized bond; after this, she decided what she could comfortably do without for the ensuing season. Next, by having a skillful dressmaker come to the house for a week, she managed to remake and freshen an old but favorite evening dress, an afternoon dress, a street coat and a rough and ready sport suit of ancient style but the best woolen material, all for the usual cost of one everyday frock. She then invested in one good tailored hat to wear with her last-year's suit, still good in line and style as well as in material.

"You see," this young woman explained, "it is so simple to do things well, if once we start right and buy the right clothes for our own styles, instead of taking what the shops try to make us think we want, because it is the popular fad of the moment. I am almost afraid to tell you how old some of my frocks are in actual years, but they suit me so well and are so exactly designed for my special needs, as well as being in themselves rather nice, I think, in

color and line, that people ask me right along if they are not French gowns. That, to me, explains what is so wonderful about the Frenchwoman in dress; she never accepts the dictum of another in a matter which concerns her so closely as her dress. To study our own style, and out what is the best adapted to it, and then stick more or less closely to it, this is to learn from the French a lesson in wisdom and economy. The question of color is a whole art in itself, and there, again, the woman who would make the best use of that which she has should study her style, and learn what is hers to wear harmoniously, and what she need never attempt to wear with any hope of a pleasing appearance. Personally, there is no color I am fonder of than blue, rare old Italian blues of the Madonna paintings, and curious indescribable Chinese blues, as well as the more delicate shades of gray-blues that Whistler puts into his misty pictures; but I have learned that I must forgo them in my dress. I may have them in my furniture and room-fixings, my note paper and wall hangings, but, in the line of dress, blue is not for me. So I try to be cheerful about it, and persuade every one who can successfully do so to wear it in all its loveliest shades, while I stick to what seems to belong to me among the rich and tawny colors of old golds, reds and browns, with an occasional woody green. It must be the right thing for me to do, because it seems to give so much genuine pleasure to others. Both friends and acquaintances come up to me and say: 'How well those beautiful autumn colors look on you! How I do wish I could wear them, too, but they wouldn't do at all for me.' Many times it seems to me that they would, and I venture to tell them so; then they try them, at first gingerly and in little timid touches here and there, but finally boldly and gratefully at having been able to extend their color scheme.

"But when it comes to the choice of materials, there is but one rule for all: buy the best, the finest, the choicest, the most practical; never buy the novelty cloth that can't be pressed, however, unless cleaners' bills are courted. Velvets and corduroys are apt to require frequent steaming to keep them in the best condition."

When One Makes Flour Paste

The next time the patriotic housekeeper wishes to mix up a little flour paste, she will not think of using anything so valuable as wheat for such a purpose; instead, she will use non-edible cornstarch, inferior barley flour or some other similar ingredient not needed for food.

Dry Clean at Home
Save Money by using
"EASY CLEANING FLUID"
Perfectly
Washing Away
Grease, Fat, Stains
Gives a "YELLOW PACKAGE"
The Blocker Co., Department and
Hempstead, N. Y.

A FINE SPREAD FOR BREAD
FRIDMAN'S
OAK GROVE
OLEOMARGARINE
FRIDMAN MFG. CO., CHICAGO
If your dealer hasn't it
have him get it for you.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS
Canadian Jubilee, 1897, 15 to 50c, inclusive.
mint, \$2.80. Iceland Jubilee, 1902-04, set 14
varieties, mint, \$3.25. Cash with order. Want
lists collected. Old Collections and rare stamps
bought. W. KELLEY HALL, 1165 Hamilton
Street, Vancouver, B. C.



"I USED to fix my hair twice a day—now I arrange it in the morning and it stays perfectly all day. That's because I wear

Fashionette
Invisible HAIR NETS

Made of finest human hair, all shades, sterilized and specially processed for invisibility and strength. Self-conforming, cap shape and all-over styles, in sanitary envelopes. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sold at the best shops.

15c each—two for a quarter—White or gray—25c each
Baby Dimples Safety Pins are rust-proof and
are made with protected loop. Absolutely safe.

Colonial Quality
Genuine O.C. & M.
205 Broadway

DR. ADDISON ON
FUTURE INDUSTRYMinister of Reconstruction Sees
Need of Better Housing and
Representative Trade Councils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, was the principal speaker at a meeting held in Edinburgh at the Assembly Hall, the Mound. The chair was taken by the Lord Provost, Sir J. Lorne MacLeod, and the other speakers included Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, chairman of the Edinburgh Trades Council, and Mr. Ernest J. P. Henn, chairman of the industrial reconstruction council.

Mr. Henn, in explaining the objects of his council, said that the nation must arrive at a new viewpoint about trade. Hitherto there had been the idea that there was something called a "trade" quite apart from the men engaged in it. Discussion was centered round capital and labor, masters and men and little study and interest was given to the work itself.

Trade was service, and mankind was slowly beginning to realize that industry was a social obligation and that there was a national, a universal interest in every trade. The industrial reconstruction council advocated the general adoption of the recommendations of the Whitley report, and preached the doctrine of self-government in every industry and the complete organization of trade—every man in his union and every employer in his association.

Dr. Addison devoted the first part of his speech to a consideration of the great events that were then taking place at the front. He spoke of the fine resolution and endurance of their heroic troops and of the spirit and resolution of the people at home. There had been, he said, two or three days that had been of greater danger to the cause of liberty than any since the early months of the war, and it was impossible to pay too great a respect and reverence to the men who, fighting continuously for days, had succeeded in stemming the tide.

He went on to speak of the gallantry of individual divisions and regiments, referring particularly to the heroism of the Scottish troops. The mingling of American troops with the British and French armies with the consent of the American nation was, he said, the kind of solidarity they had long wished for, and it would put more fear into the enemies of liberty than anything that had happened for some time. They must shortly expect another attack, but the prompter and more resolute they were in supporting their armies at that critical juncture the sooner would the war be brought to a successful conclusion, and it was no good talking about reconstruction unless they could win the war.

Turning then to the consideration of problems of reconstruction, Dr. Addison said that what they aimed at was the systematization of all their efforts to improve their methods and increase production. One of the first essentials for restoring their productive capacity was that they must improve the housing conditions of the people. In certain districts the housing conditions were a disgrace to the Scottish nation. Aforementioned was to be applied on national lines, covering a long period of years and on an extensive scale.

They had now got substantial agreement as to the first step with regard to England and Wales, with regard to national health, and he hoped they would also make progress with regard to Scotland. They sought to set up one body, and what had hindered them across the border had been that they had fourteen bodies whose business was national health. He thought they could be clear on this, that the experience of the war had shown them that there were certain vital industries which must be maintained in the country at any cost, and that without regard to economic doctrines.

There were two governing considerations which they must bear in mind. In the first place he thought that no scheme for dealing with special industries would be either satisfactory or sufficient which placed any premium upon any form of inefficiency, and in the next place no scheme would be sufficient or satisfactory which did not adequately secure the bona fide interests of the consumer, and it must rest on the secure basis of industrial peace.

There was no degree of affection for government control of industry, continued Dr. Addison. The Government did not want to interfere; they wanted the people concerned to work out their own problems. There would be a time after the war when they must possibly face shortage in certain essential and important materials, and they had invited different trades to set up an organization whereby, if any rationing was required, they should do it for themselves. One of the greatest difficulties facing the problems of the future was the lack of representative trade organizations. They wanted these interim industrial reconstruction committees to promote the formation of a joint industrial council whereby, apart from the problems of the transitional period, an understanding might be arrived at as soon as possible which would enable both parties freely to cooperate in restoring and increasing the productive capacity of the country.

There must be some power of regulating the order of imports, and that had nothing to do with free trade or tariff reform. What it had to do with was first interests first, and he gave cotton as an instance. There would be the exploration of new channels of industry, such as the opportunities opening up for large numbers of women brought into industrial life during the war. The divorce between science and industry in Scotland was largely the fault of scientists and university authorities, owing to their aloofness from trade and filthy lucre, which was not justified by the realities of life.

Similarly, the business man and

worker looked upon them as a class apart. It was of the highest importance that before demobilization friendly relations should be established between employers and labor, and it was for that purpose that he was supporting the industrial reconstruction council.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who moved a vote of thanks to Doctor Addison, said that it had been stated that it was of the greatest importance that the total results of production should be as large as possible in the fundamental interests of all concerned. The trade councils which were proposed would be of the greatest value in promoting a community of interest. The trades union leaders had behaved with the most admirable patriotism and farseeing judgment, in spite of hard things said of them by those whose interests they were supposed to have overlooked, and he hoped and believed with pleasure that they would have more power in the future.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE
UNEARTHED IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—A good deal in the way of underground German maneuvers in Italy has been coming to light lately and the most recent instance is the treason trial at Genoa, involving important officials in the Genoa Electric Works. The heavy sentences with which the trial concluded were not unexpected, for it had been clear for some time that a network of German espionage had been discovered.

Koenigsheim, Hess, Martell and Ampt, all of either German or German-Swiss origin and formerly either directors or in important positions in the works, having left the country, were judged in their absence and sentenced to be shot, while Loker, of German-Swiss origin, Frida Liebenthal, a German married to an Italian naval petty officer; Conrad Huber, and Saemmel have all received heavy sentences of imprisonment. The importance of the firm involved has brought the matter into considerable prominence and the announcement of the sentences seems to have met with general approval. The electric works appear to have served as the center for a network of German espionage and it seems clear that they were formerly in close touch with the German consulate, which by these means became possessed of a great deal of valuable information. The evidence of General Luigi Stampacchia, the director of the Artillery Works at Lagocia, carried especial weight, although the issue of the trial was never in doubt.

The trial took place before a military tribunal, and the military advocate for the prosecution spoke at some length on the subject of the organized system of German intrigue, of which the action of the German consulate had formed a part, and described some of the German pre-war maneuvers in Italy. Every piece of personal initiative and commercial development carried out by the Germans had its object; it was a case he said, of "Deutschland über Alles" and neither money nor personal dignity counted in the matter. The Germans took pains to be well informed on all Italian affairs and especially as to what went on in the districts which were of special military and commercial importance. They established friendly relations with Italians, married Italian wives, or, in some cases German women had married Italians and it had even come about that those who were really the country's enemies had actually been the recipients of Italian honors.

He showed the German origin of the Genoa Electric Works, and declared that these had remained German in feeling in spite of their pretended transformation, and declared that they had served as a center of information for Germany. Details as to all fresh clients, whether it was a case of an educational establishment, workshops of any description, or of electric traction on the railways, were sent off to Berlin, giving particulars as to possibilities and potential developments. The firm flourished financially, and the shares had risen in value to an enormous extent. He described the position the former directors had made for themselves in Genoa, Koenigsheim and others having become cavaliers of the Crown of Italy. Certain Italian officials who might have frustrated the intentions of the firm were corrupted in various ways. The speech for the prosecution went on to describe the way in which officials connected with the firm had obtained access to places closed to the public, or even to officers in the army, and the way in which the engineer Hess had got details as to the construction of the new coastal batteries; he had also had access to the artillery works and to the arsenal, while the photographs he took on his frequent automobile expeditions had little connection with the electrical industry. It was shown that Frida Liebenthal had acted as the agent of Koenigsheim, the former German director of the works, and that she had made use of her position as the wife of a petty officer in the navy to carry on her work of espionage. The conclusion of the speech showed how the German management had continued the Germanophile operations of the former directors.

There was no degree of affection for government control of industry, continued Dr. Addison. The Government did not want to interfere; they wanted the people concerned to work out their own problems. There would be a time after the war when they must possibly face shortage in certain essential and important materials, and they had invited different trades to set up an organization whereby, if any rationing was required, they should do it for themselves. One of the greatest difficulties facing the problems of the future was the lack of representative trade organizations. They wanted these interim industrial reconstruction committees to promote the formation of a joint industrial council whereby, apart from the problems of the transitional period, an understanding might be arrived at as soon as possible which would enable both parties freely to cooperate in restoring and increasing the productive capacity of the country.

There must be some power of regulating the order of imports, and that had nothing to do with free trade or tariff reform. What it had to do with was first interests first, and he gave cotton as an instance. There would be the exploration of new channels of industry, such as the opportunities opening up for large numbers of women brought into industrial life during the war. The divorce between science and industry in Scotland was largely the fault of scientists and university authorities, owing to their aloofness from trade and filthy lucre, which was not justified by the realities of life.

Similarly, the business man and

worker looked upon them as a class apart. It was of the highest importance that before demobilization friendly relations should be established between employers and labor, and it was for that purpose that he was supporting the industrial reconstruction council.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Col. John Joseph Carty, of the National Army of the United States, and latest recipient of the Edison medal awarded under the supervision of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, since the opening of the war has held a very important position in the signal corps, where his expert knowledge and ability as master of telephoning have been of much value to the nation. He receives this medal because of his record in establishing coast-to-coast telephone communication. He has been chief engineer for years of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Cambridge, Mass., was his boyhood home, and as soon as he finished the public schools he found his way into the office of the then newly founded and as yet struggling company. Natural aptitudes for experimentation and physics led him to make himself unusually useful to his employers; his inventive talent found chance for expansion, and his career has been one of steady rise to the highest place in the electrical engineering profession, winning honors for him from technical societies at home and abroad, and a decoration from the Emperor of Japan.

Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, reelected president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs for the ensuing year, at the national convention just held at Hot Springs, Ark., has been prominent in the leadership of women on the Pacific Coast, her residence being in Los Angeles, Cal. Indiana is her native State, and her education she got at Earlham College, Ind., an institution established and controlled by Quakers. After important service for the California Federation, she was a director in the General Federation in 1904-05, and later was chosen treasurer, first vice-president, a member of the executive committee and chairman of the finance committee. In 1916 she became president, having won the rank by loyal service and through training in subordinate positions.

Theodore De Booy, assistant curator in the American section of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, is to lead an expedition which that society is sending to explore the Sierra Pareja range of mountains in Venezuela. It is an unknown country, relatively speaking, about which little news ever comes to the outside world. Mr. De Booy was born and grew up in the Virgin Islands, formerly the Danish West Indies. He was educated in Denmark. For at least 10 years he has specialized in the exploration of South America and the islands of the Caribbean Sea.

Eugene Meyer Jr. of New York City, who has been appointed to the directorate of the \$500,000,000 War Finance Corporation, is a native of San Francisco, and lived, during his boyhood and youth, in that city. For two years he studied in the University of California, and then proceeded to New York when his father moved there to take a responsible position with a banking house having London and Paris connections. Young Meyer then entered Yale University, graduated, and went to Europe to learn the technique of international banking. In time he returned to New York, formed a firm, and won a good place on the Street. With the opening of the war he gave up attending to his private business, moved to Washington with his staff and put himself and them at the service of the Treasury Department for special tasks. Much of his labor has been concentrated on the Treasury's handling of the raw metals situation; and he also has been influential in shaping the plan of war savings stamps.

H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar Sir Sayaji Rao III of Baroda G. C. S. I., who figured prominently in the war conference held recently in Delhi, was educated at the Maharaja's School, Baroda, succeeded to the principality in 1875, and was invested with powers by the British Government in 1881. The Gaekwar is generally regarded as being one of the most enlightened of the native rulers of India, and ever since the outbreak of the war he has lost no opportunity of showing his loyalty to the British crown. He has given large sums to the British Government for aeroplanes, and has promised 12,000 rupees per month from January 1916 so long as the war lasts. His wife, Chinnabai, the Maharani, is the author of "The Position of Women in Indian Life."

LABOR DEPUTATION
VISITS DR. ADDISON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, recently received a deputation of representatives of the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organizations and of the Labor Party, in support of the resolution passed by the Labor Party Conference at Nottingham in January, urging the immediate establishment of a Ministry of Health.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. Frank Purdy (chairman of the Labor Party Executive), Mrs. Hood, Mrs. Baker and Dr. Marion Phillips representing the Standing Joint Committee, urged the importance of including the improvement of housing conditions and other matters in the duties of the Ministry of Health, the early establishment of which they regarded as pressing. They also emphasized the necessity for securing the cooperation of women in work relating to health and housing, both centrally and locally.

Mr. F. W. Jowett, M. P., and Mr. Sidney Webb, representing the Labor Party, laid stress upon the necessity of securing the establishment of the Ministry of Health, and urged that the Minister should be free from the control of any particular interests, and that if the work of the Local Government Board were taken over by the

Ministry the transfer should be accompanied by the abolition of the Poor Law.

In reply, Dr. Addison said that he was glad to be assured of the determination of these important bodies to assist in securing a reform which he regarded as a measure of urgent public necessity. Just before Easter, he stated, he had concluded the negotiations in which he had been engaged for some months at the Prime Minister's request. He hoped to present his proposals to the Government as soon as the present crisis in the fortunes of the nation's armies had become less acute. In the meantime he was happy to find himself in agreement with the members of the deputation on the main points which they had put before him, and if, as he hoped, it was decided before long to establish a Ministry of Health, he thought that the measure which Parliament would be asked to sanction would be found to be one to which those whom the deputation represented could give whole-hearted support.

CANADIAN TRIBUTE TO
LORD BEAVERBROOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A high tribute was paid to Lord Beaverbrook's public services on behalf of the Canadians at a dinner given in his honor at the Savoy Hotel by the Canadian Agents-General in London on the occasion of his recent appointment to the Chancery of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Ministry of Information. The Hon. J. H. Turner, Agent-General for British Columbia, presided, and a number of distinguished Canadians were present.

Lieut.-Col. Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, in proposing a toast to Lord Beaverbrook, stated that the object of their gathering was to give an opportunity for representative Canadians overseas to express their confidence in him and their appreciation of his eminent public services. Lord Beaverbrook possessed the confidence and good will of Canadians in both Great Britain and Canada, and enjoyed the hearty support of the men at the front, whose appreciation had been won by his untiring efforts on their behalf. The speaker called attention to the fact that Lord Beaverbrook was the first Canadian born and bred to enter the Imperial Cabinet; he was, in fact, the first native of any overseas Dominion to attain that position. Many of those present had known him in his youth in New Brunswick. They had fought with him or against him, and had always found him a clean fighter and an honorable man, and they would have been disappointed if his great talents had been passed over unnoticed. He might not always do things in an ordinary way, being untrammelled by tradition and dependence on precedent; but originality was not a crime, and to this quality he added an abundant fund of Canadian initiative and optimism. His great public services had led him to high responsibility and power. He had done great work on behalf of Canadian propaganda and what he had done for Canada he would certainly be able to do for the Empire as a whole.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

License Results

For a large city to return to license after experiencing the benefits of a saloonless community would seem rather an anachronism in these days. Nevertheless Pittsburg, Mass., reopened its liquor places on May 1, and even the opponents of prohibition must quickly have come to see that it is hard to draw the line between liberty and license when intoxicating liquors are concerned. In two days the jails were full and the police had to hire rooms outside for temporary use as cells. After responding to 70 calls in three days a motor patrol wagon broke down from too intensive use, and taxicabs had to be hired to convey the sons of personal liberty to the police station. By contrast it is refreshing to note that a Presbyterian organization in New York State announces its readiness to take up the challenge of a liquor dealers' organization which demands to be shown proof that intoxicating liquor is responsible for all the evils attributed to it. The Presbyterians are ready with a \$5000 fund, too, to match the sum talked of by the liquor dealers as a forfeit by the losing side to a war relief fund.

Cycles of Style

Fashion in dress as with other things goes in cycles. Early settlers in the United States wore few starched collars and cuffs, although some did wear ruffles and laces. But there developed with the growth of the country not only stiff collars and cuffs but the "billed" shirt with its glossy white stiff bosom. Slowly but surely, this gave way to the soft negligee shirt, still retaining starched cuffs and collars. Style yielding further to comfort recognized as permissible the soft starchless cuff and the softer collar, of the present day. And now comes the food conservator figuring out how much starch can be saved by omitting it from wearing apparel, which argument may win most of those who would be obedient to custom.

Patriotic Buttons

Though patriotic buttons to be worn in the coat are becoming somewhat cheapened in meaning because of over-multiplication, some of the designs are distinctly admirable. The button of the third Liberty Loan, with the Liberty Bell in white on a ground of blue with a rim of red is quite the most satisfying yet. And now comes a pin of Canadian design that is finding wide circulation in Maine, Northern Vermont and Upper New York State. On a background of United States and Canadian flags appears this text:

WE
AMERICANadians
WIN

"Ballyhoo" Salesmanship

Lawrence, Mass., was the scene of an unusual event on one of the closing nights of the third Liberty Loan.

As Soon as Your Furs Are in
Our Cold Storage Vaults

They are insured against loss by Moth, Fire, etc.
The cost is trifling.

The H. S. Pogue Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

May

The Month of Flowers
and the month, too, that reminds you of hastening the work of preparing your Summer Garments.

Our stock of
New Wash Fabrics
is worthy your early inspection and selection.

The variety covers the want of every taste.
Our prices give you an idea of practical savings.

The
John Shillito Co.
7th, Race and Shillito Place
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Townsend's
Purest Dairy Products

Best for Baby—Best for You

Telephones West 3167-3460
CINCINNATI, O.

PATTON'S
SUN PROOF
AWNINGS
Phone Main 2098
East Fourth Street 222
CINCINNATI, OHIO

High Quality
Cleaning & Dyeing

of wearing apparel, house furnishings and carpets. Expert artisans and modern equipment insure your satisfaction.

PHONE AVON 12
A Wagon Will Call.
Mail orders given prompt and careful attention. Delivery charge paid.

The Fenton United
Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
CINCINNATI, O.

Potters Shoes

A Household Word in Cincinnati Since 1866

We've Grown With the City
18-20-22-24 WEST FIFTH STREET
CINCINNATI, O.

THE FAIR STORE
Cincinnati's Progressive Department Store

We Give and Redeem Surety Coupons

Sweet Clover Lunch Rooms

26 East 4th St., Next 4th St.
Entrance to Gibson House
General Dining Room, 2nd Floor.
Men's Dining Room, 4th Floor.
Luncheon 11 to 3 Dinner 5 to 7:30
CINCINNATI

HARDWARE for Hard Wear
CUTLERY That Cuts
TOOLS for Toolers

Save the Difference
Pickering's Fifth & Main Sts.
CINCINNATI—My Happy Home

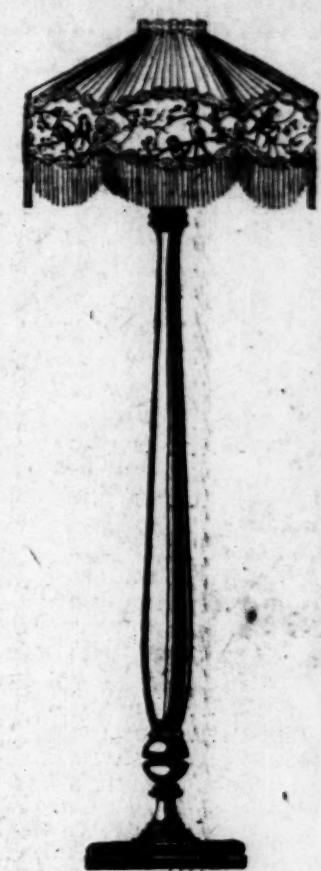
brought about by the ingenuity of Fire Chief Morris. He caused three alarms to be struck from a fire box in the heart of the business district, bringing hundreds to the spot indicated. Firemen energetically mounted tall ladders and shouted through megaphones, urging the people to buy Liberty bonds. This device is sufficiently reminiscent of a successful trick used by old circus men to make one suspect the fire chief of recalling the wiles of the expert "ballyhoo" of his boyhood days.

BAPTISTS TO RAISE
A COLLEGE FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
RALEIGH, N. C.—A campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for Baptist colleges and schools in North Carolina has been launched in this city. The drive began by special services in all the Baptist churches and a meeting of campaign committees at the Y. M. C. A.

The Geo. H. Bowman Co.
Floor Lamps

This example from our extensive collections faithfully portrays the finely balanced proportions of lamp and shade.



The color tones are lost in this portrayal, though every shade we offer has that final triumphant note—perfect color harmony—of which we are justly proud.

We illustrate a very popular combination of base and shade.

The base—piano finish mahogany—is guaranteed not to split or warp.

The shade is fashioned from first quality Cheney Silk—a fabric that makes possible the most beautiful of color tones—in a combination of Blue, Gold and Old Rose.

We will gladly send any style of shade with varieties of color combinations, together with more than one base to select from, to any reader of The Christian Science Monitor.

224-6-8 Euclid Avenue
CLEVELAND, OHIO

300 Smart New Sport Hats

Regular 12.50 Value 6.95 Regular 12.50 Value

A choice collection of striking new styles in millinery for sport wear, secured at an unusual saving in price. Of particular interest are the models of fine quality, wide brimmed hats with colored linings facing trimmed with bands of imported Persian ribbon. (Third Floor)

The Higbee Company
CLEVELANDChisholm's
Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue
322 Superior Avenue, N. E.
CLEVELAND

Men's, Boys' and
Youths' Shoes
Women's, Misses' and
Children's Shoes

BEAUTIFUL PERIOD FURNITURE
now on exhibition, the product of the best manufacturers of this country; also ORIENTAL and DOMESTIC RUGS.

Our location and business methods make it possible to sell you these goods at lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

THE GEO. KOCH & SONS
EUCLID AVE. NEAR EAST 105 "ST"
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Victrolas and Records
The Harmony Music
Shops Co.

with
THE HART PIANO COMPANY
22-25 The Arcade, Cleveland
W. R. Rader, Pres. I. M. Tresselt, Sec'y.

The D.H. Goldsmith Co.
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE

Citizens Building—Both Phones
CLEVELAND

HARVARD 443
Master Dry Cleaners

The Swiss Cleansing Co.
2022-2023 W. 30th St., CLEVELAND
BRANCHES:
1276 Euclid Av. 1225 Huron St.

THE MACLACHLAN HOUSE SCHAEFER CO.

ADVANCED TAILORING
GIBSON BUILDING
537 MARKET CLEVELAND 1025 WOOD ST.

Kline's
1007-1011 Euclid Avenue
CLEVELANDFrocks
—that express
the mode

Fresh new patterns in the most desired silks make our showings of new frocks most interesting. The selections are most satisfying for the best of the new styles are beautifully represented.

RAWLINGS & SONS
S. LANG
507-509
Euclid Ave.
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Men's Clothing
Furnishings and Hats
Our Monday Specials Afford
Uncommon Values—Watch for ThemThe B. Dreher's Sons Co
PIANOS

Pianola Players
Vocalion Talking Machines

1028-1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND

Approved by the Men of Cleveland
Davis "Good Clothes"

Tailored by The House of Kuppenheimer
The W. B. Davis Company
327-333 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND, OHIO
The Department for Women features out-of-the-ordinary coats—suits—dresses—mainly of the tailored type.

VICTORIA RESTAURANT
For Ladies and Gentlemen
48 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.
Home Made Pastry Our Specialty
R. M. MAYBORN

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

NEW PROBLEM IN
CHECK COLLECTING

Revision of Railroad Time Schedules Affects Collections Through Mail Service—Usual Charge Is Eliminated

CHICAGO, Ill.—Representatives of the 12 federal reserve banks met here to revise the time schedules for the collection of checks. The revision is in connection with the proposal of the Federal Reserve Board to eliminate the service charge of one to two cents an item. Elimination of this service charge was proposed to the Federal Reserve Board by representatives of the federal reserve banks and the board has endorsed the plan.

Back of the revision of time schedules is an interesting story partly woven about war conditions and the action of the Government in taking over the railroad. One of the first acts of the new Director-General of railroads was to revise train schedules. This revision seriously interfered with the normal course of the mails. Points which could be reached and an answer received in two days now take three days, and other points correspondingly.

Because of this condition the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia found that it could not collect items as promptly as to make the funds available for member banks' reserves, as provided in the time schedules. The result was that the member banks in drawing upon these items before they were actually received made the reserve bank carry the "float." The reserve bank then proposed to revise its time schedules, and member banks protested. The proposition was laid before the Federal Reserve Board, and a conference of representatives of all reserve banks called to discuss the subject. The conference recommended a revision in schedules and that the service charge be eliminated. These recommendations were approved at the conference of reserve bank governors held in Washington recently, and finally were approved by the Federal Reserve Board.

When the federal reserve banks inaugurated the check collection service for the convenience of its member banks a service charge at the flat rate of one to two cents per item was charged to cover the actual cost of handling this new department. This was a departure from the method followed by banks, particularly country banks, which charged from one-tenth to one-quarter of 1 per cent, or \$1 to \$2.50 per \$1000, according to the location of the bank upon which the check was issued, and the bank to whom remittance was to be made. Country banks in this way built up a large and profitable collection business. With many institutions the revenues of the check collection department were sufficient to pay the dividends upon the bank's stock.

Because of this profitable end of their business country banks were opponents to the installation of a check collection department by the federal reserve banks and carried their protest to Congress. In New York State the contest between state bankers and the Federal Reserve Bank waged with special vigor and resulted in the introduction of a bill in the Legislature at Albany to forestall the development of the federal system.

The elimination of the service charge is expected to increase the business of the transit departments of the federal reserve banks, and it is largely upon this point that the interest of bankers hinges. Bankers in several sections of the country have built up a large clearing business by collecting checks for correspondents without imposing a service charge. Philadelphia and Albany are the two most notable examples of this system. No service charge is imposed, but the correspondent banks maintain balances with the collecting bank. They are paid 2 per cent interest upon these balances and in return the banks in the cities named not only collect checks free, but they also render a number of other services without charge for their correspondents.

Over a period of years the banks in these cities have built up a large outside business and carry large deposits of outside banks. Many of their correspondents are located in federal reserve districts other than their own. Under the new plan it is expected that many banks instead of sending their checks to banks outside of their district will send them to their own Federal Reserve Bank for collection, as the service will be rendered free. This will probably affect the deposits of banks in collecting centers, although the full effect may not be so drastic as might be expected, because of many other services rendered the country banks which the Federal Reserve Bank cannot duplicate.

These services include the purchase of commercial paper and other investments for the country banks, the purchase of bonds and holding the bonds in their vaults for safe-keeping, rendering of credit data and performing many other services of great value to the country banks. In brief, the operation of the plan has been to place the experienced and costly organization of the city bank at the disposal of its smallest correspondent.

Under the federal reserve plan, banks receive immediate credit for items sent in for collection, but availability is determined by a zone system depending upon the distance of the bank upon which the check is drawn from the reserve bank and the time required to send the check for collection and remit the funds. The schedules are to be revised so that the

FAIR PRICE LIST

BOSTON, Mass.—The Fair Food Prices for the consumer, issued today by the Massachusetts Food Administration, follow. The first figures represent prevailing prices, not the lowest and highest, which wholesalers are charging retailers. Those following are based upon them, and are prices which the retailers are justified in charging.

Commodities—Potatoes, retailer pays \$1.90 to \$2.15 per 100 lbs., consumer should pay 2 1/2¢ to 3 1/2¢ per lb.; potatoes, \$1.90 to \$2.15 per 100 lbs., 30¢ to 35¢ per peck. Molasses, fancy gallon, 75¢ to 76¢ per gal, \$1.10 per gal. Sugar, granulated in bulk, \$7.70 per lb., 9¢ to 9 1/2¢ per lb.; granulated in pkgs, \$8.10 per lb., 9¢ to 10¢ per lb. Flour, entire wheat, \$11.13 per bbl, 7 1/2¢ to 8 1/4¢ per lb.; rye, \$12.14 to \$15.00 per bbl, 8 1/2¢ to 10¢ per lb.; potato, in bulk, 14¢ to 15¢ per lb., 16¢ to 18¢ per lb.; potato in pkgs, 16¢ to 17 1/2¢ per pkg, 18 1/2¢ to 22¢ per pkg; barley, in bulk, \$12.50 to \$14 per bbl, 7 1/2¢ to 9¢ per lb. Corn Starch, 1 lb pkg, \$9.90 per weight, 80¢ per pkg, 10¢ to 12¢ per pkg. Corn meal, yellow, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs, 4 1/2¢ to 5 1/4¢ per lb. Rolled oats, in bulk, \$6.85 to \$7.10 per 90 lbs, 7 1/2¢ to 9¢ per lb; in 20-oz pkgs, \$3.45 to 3.65 per 3 doz case, 11 1/2¢ per pkg. Cut oatmeal, in bulk, \$6.35 to \$7.35 per 100 lbs, 7 1/2¢ to 9¢ per lb. Hominy, in bulk, \$6.15 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs, 7 1/2¢ to 9¢ per lb. Rice, fancy head Honduras, in bulk \$5.50 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs, 12¢ to 14¢ per lb; blue rice, bulk, \$9.90 to \$10 per 100 lbs, 11 1/2¢ to 13¢ per lb; broken rice, \$7.25 to \$8.25 per 100 lbs, 10 1/2¢ to 11¢ per lb. Prunes, 40-50, 14¢ to 15 1/2¢ per lb, 17¢ to 18¢ per lb; 70-80, 9 1/2¢ to 11¢ per lb, 11 1/2¢ to 13¢ per lb; 90-100, 8 1/2¢ to 9 1/2¢ per lb, 10 1/2¢ to 11 1/2¢ per lb. Seeded raisins, fancy, 11 1/2¢ to 11 3/4¢ per 15-oz. pkg, 13¢ to 15¢ per pkg; seedless raisins, California, 12 1/2¢ to 13 1/4¢ per pkg, 15¢ to 18¢ per pkg. Beans, California pea, 14 1/4¢ to 15 1/2¢ per lb, 18¢ to 20¢ per lb; lima, 15 1/2¢ to 16¢ per lb, 18¢ to 20¢ per lb; Pinto, 10 1/2¢ to 11 1/2¢ per lb, 13¢ to 14¢ per lb. Canned salmon, Alaska pink, \$2.25 to \$2.15 per doz case, 20¢ to 22¢ per can; fancy red, \$2.85 to \$3 per doz case, 25¢ to 30¢ per can. Evaporated milk, tall, per pt, \$5.50 to \$5.60 per 4-doz. cases, 14¢ to 15¢ per pt. Condensed milk, per 14-oz. can, \$7.40 to \$7.75 per 4-doz. case, 18¢ to 20¢ per can; corn sirup, 1 1/2-lb cans, \$2.73 per 2-doz case, 14¢ to 16¢ per can; corn oil, per qt, \$6.95 per 1-doz. case, 65¢ to 70¢ per qt; corn oil, per pt, \$7.50 per 2-doz. case, 1-lb tin, \$10.25 per 3-doz case, 32¢ to 35¢ per tin; per 1 1/2-lb tin, \$10.25 per 2-doz case, 50¢ to 56¢ per tin. Cottonseed oil, medium size, \$8.85 per 1-doz. case, 80¢ to 90¢ per tin; small size, \$8.60 to \$8.85 per 2-doz. case, 40¢ to 47¢ per tin.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 10

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following: Allentown, Pa.—H. H. Farr of Farr Bros. & Co., Torr. Chicago—F. Rothchild, Essex. Cincinnati, Ohio—J. Vasey of Ruhoff & Co., Room 420, 207 Essex Street. Dallas, Tex.—I. Zeller, U. S. Havana, Cuba—M. Mallo of Hernandez Valdes & Co., U. S. Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Phillips of Stewart, Daws & Shoe Co., Essex. Montreal, Can.—T. H. Robinson, Essex. New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of Rosenberg & Son, Lenox. New York—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores, 113 Lincoln St. New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co., Essex. New York—E. Temko, U. S. New York—L. B. Bass, U. S. Philadelphia—Robert G. Kuensel, U. S. Pittsburgh—E. Tobey, of Kaufman & Co., Essex. Rochester, N. Y.—W. E. Tuttle of Tuttle Shoe Co., Essex. San Francisco—J. W. Rogers, Rogers Shoe Co., Essex. San Francisco—Max Sommer & W. Kaufman of Sommer & Kaufman, Tour. Santiago, Cuba—S. Vidal, U. S. Savannah, Ga.—Joseph Berg of National Shoe Co., U. S. Scranton, Pa.—J. M. Temko of J. M. Temko Shoe Co., U. S. St. Louis—B. Munchweiler of The Famous, U. S. St. Louis—A. Hartt of Hartt Shoe Co., U. S. Utica, N. Y.—H. J. Williams of Bowne Gausso & Co., Lenox. LEATHER BUYERS Havana, Cuba—S. Benadict, U. S. London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Art. British Purchasing Commission, Tour. Rochester, N. Y.—B. Levinson, U. S. In the other cases the shoe dealer is at the rooms of the shoe and leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

CALUMET & HECLA

BOSTON, Mass.—The Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. of Michigan has filed with the Massachusetts Corporation Commission this statement, dated Jan. 1, 1918:

Assets—	1917	1916
Real estate and improvements	\$1,267,179	\$4,941,168
Mineral rights	1,267,179	1,267,179
Merchandise	5,483,600	1,720,206
Cash and debts rec	6,607,823	11,443,008
Patents, etc.	84,971	84,971
Invest in other cos	16,683,581	17,230,359
Sinking fund invest	1,170,000	4,334,652
Liberty bonds	1,170,000	4,334,652
Total	\$38,939,002	\$62,069,274
Capital stock	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Accs payable	2,634,933	2,605,263
Floating debt	—	4,134,000
Surplus	\$1,703,216	\$4,284,378
Miner's land surplus	14,094,484	4,334,652
Res for depr	12,444,686	6,602,940
Res for depr	3,821,478	2,241,993
Total	\$38,939,002	\$62,069,274

SURPLUS WHEAT FOR ALLIES

WINNIPEG, Man.—Supervisors of the Grain Board have issued an order to all flour mills to ship all wheat stocks in flour mill elevators except quantities sufficient for four weeks' grinding requirements. All surplus stocks are being placed at the disposal of government buyers for export to all allied countries.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
STANDING STRESS

Annual Report Shows Share Earnings of Slightly More Than \$10 on the Stock—War Taxation a Big Factor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Considering the violent upheaval in industrial and financial activity of the country last year, New York Central's annual report, with a little more than \$10 a share earned on the stock, may be considered a satisfactory and creditable showing. Yet it should not escape notice that these earnings compare with \$18 a share in 1916 and with \$11 in 1915. In 1917 the company's gross earnings were \$48,000,000, or more than 28 per cent greater than in 1915.

War taxation hit Central harder than most roads, the principal exceptions being Burlington and Lackawanna. It amounted to \$1,061,932, including \$580,650 increase in income tax and \$481,282 excess profits tax. The federal stock tax, however, while not specifically part of the war revenue act, was imposed last year for the first time. For this road it amounted to \$128,675, so, practically speaking, the war taxes amounted to \$1,190,607. All federal taxation for the year was \$2,387,222, compared with \$1,168,795 for 1916 and \$291,406 for 1915.

Last year Central's gross revenues made the respectable gain of \$14,682,000, or 7 per cent, yet the surplus for dividends fell off \$20,000,000, compared with the record-breaking figures of 1916. The enormous increase in operating expenses of \$23,859,000 not only wiped out the additional traffic receipts, but cut into the net more than \$9,000,000. Taxes increased \$2,768,000, or nearly one-third, of which heavier federal taxes accounted for \$2,174,000, as income statements are framed. This varies from the actual increase in federal taxation, as stated above, for the reason that upward of \$1,000,000 of federal income tax for 1916 was paid in 1917, and then charged to profit and loss. This resulted in an over-statement of 1916 income, which, however, was less than one-half of 1 per cent on stock and was evidently unavoidable under the methods pursued by Congress.

Other income, amounting to \$15,463,000, fell off \$7,161,000 compared with 1916, entirely accounted for by smaller dividends received on investments and a shrinkage in profits on "separately operated properties." The chief loss of investment income was a loss only by comparison with the extraordinary returns of the year before, when Pittsburgh & Lake Erie declared a stock dividend of 20 per cent, of which New York Central received approximately \$3,000,000. Although it was not cash, the company was obliged by established accounting rules to credit this extra dividend to income for 1916.

On Boston & Albany, its largest separately operated property, the Central last year realized a loss of \$453,200, after paying a guaranteed 8 per cent upon Boston & Albany stock, in place of a profit of \$2,751,000 for the previous year. This striking reversal was the result of traffic congestion in New England. The Central's half of the profits derived by Pittsburgh & Lake Erie from operation of the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny was about \$500,000 less than the year before.

Finally, Central's fixed charges increased by nearly \$1,000,000, more than a quarter being due to a larger debit balance of car hire, the results of congested eastern export terminals. Capital charges figured only negligibly in the year's reduction in surplus earnings. Of an increase in operating expenses of nearly \$24,000,000, no less than \$18,676,000 occurred in transportation account, where are found such increases as \$7,500,000 in cost of fuel, \$4,337,000 in wages of train crews and \$1,532,000 in wages of station employees. Loss and damage to freight increased \$1,086,000, or more than 50 per cent, evidently reflecting congestion and delay and employment of "green hands."

Maintenance of way and equipment increased less than 8 per cent, whereas transportation expenses increased 27.3 per cent of the gross as against 27.26 per cent the year before, while transportation expenses represented 87.27 per cent of gross in 1917 and 82.22 per cent in 1916. It is easy to see the property was not liberally nourished last year. Charges to operation for retirement of locomotives and cars decreased \$2,432,000 and were decidedly small. Presumably it was necessary to keep in service every usable car and engine. The smaller allowances for retirement may have been offset to a certain extent by considerably heavier charges for repairs, though these latter were chiefly a matter of wages and prices. Although a little larger tonnage of rails was laid in renewals than the year before, the rail account is credited with \$624,000. Either the old rails taken up were sold for more than the cost of new rails laid or there was a carry-over of rails already charged to operation the year before.

The report contains numerous indications of rising operating efficiency, despite the constant shifting of labor and trying government requirements. Whereas revenue ton-miles increased 5.4 per cent, freight train mileage, including milk and mixed train mileage, was reduced 4 per cent. Correspondingly, the average trainload was increased by 80 tons, bringing it up to 927 tons. Pennsylvania (east of Pittsburgh) increased its average trainload to 672 tons last year, bringing it to 872 tons. Central's increase of 5,200,000 tons in coal

handled, offsetting a loss of 1,000,000 tons in coke and ore and 1,500,000 tons of agricultural products, facilitated heavier train loading. Passenger mileage increased 9 per cent, whereas passenger train mileage was cut down slightly.

REAL ESTATE

Sale of the new dwelling and garage at 12 Applegarth Road, Newton Center, is reported today through the office of Edmunds & Byfield. The purchase was made from L. A. Rathburn by Sarah C. Brackett for a home. The property is assessed at \$9000. In connection with the transaction, Sarah C. Brackett conveys to L. A. Rathburn a lot of land fronting on Owaisa Road, Waban, containing 12,507 square feet and valued by the assessors at \$1500.

ROXBURY AND WEST ROXBURY

Papers have gone to record in the sale of a frame dwelling at 38 Intervale Street, Roxbury, owned by Sarah A. Kennedy and bought by Jennie D. Waters. The parcel is assessed on the records at \$5500, and \$1500 of this amount applies to 4410 square feet of land.

A frame dwelling and 5009 square feet of land, at 44 Walter Street, West Roxbury, has been sold. The total assessment is \$4000, including \$900 on the lot. Thomas F. Redington was the grantor and Sarah G. Glancy is the new owner.

IMPORTANT SALE IN CAMBRIDGE

Robert W. Rivers has sold to The Eco Manufacturing Company 184,500 square feet of land situated on Charles River Road, corner of Pleasant Street, Cambridge, which is assessed for \$27,000. Benjamin P. Ellis of Harvard Square was the broker.

BRIGHTON INVESTMENTS

Two three-story brick apartment houses at 48 and 50 Englewood Avenue, Brighton, together with 4954 square feet of land, have been sold. These houses are assessed on a valuation of \$39,800, which includes \$3800 on the land. David B. Church conveyed the title to Jane C. Youatt.

A large unfinished brick and stone apartment house of about 20 rooms, at 1423-1425 Commonwealth Avenue, has been sold. There is a land area of 5000 square feet valued at \$8000. The improvements are not yet assessed. Joseph G. Mazur sold to Samuel Schwartz.

SALE OF SOUTH END ESTATE

Joseph L. Hall et al have sold their property at 243 West Canton Street, South End, to Susan A. Jones. It consists of a three-story brick dwelling house, and 1870 square feet of land, all taxed on a valuation of \$6000. The land carries \$2800.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by The F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO MAY 9

1918	1917	1916
\$53,980,000	\$53,468,000	\$53,468,000
\$53,980,000	\$53,468,000	\$53,468,000
\$53,980,000	\$53,468,000	\$53,468,000
\$53,980,000	\$53,468,000	\$53,468,000
\$53,980,000	\$53,468,000	\$53,468,000

SHIPPING NEWS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—One steamer with large fresh herring and seven schooners with fresh groundfish, arrived at the South Boston Fish Pier this morning. The arrivals were: The steamer Mascot which landed 120 barrels of large fresh herring, schooner Florence with 50,000 pounds of fresh groundfish, schooner Anna 9,200, Oliver Seers with only 3300 pounds of cod, Athena 35,800, Flaviella 14,000, and the Gladys and Nellie with 75,000 pounds of fresh groundfish, mostly haddock. The schooners that arrived with fish were: The schooner Florence with 20,000 pounds of cod, Fannie Reed with 5000 soles, 1000 dabs and 500 redfish. The schooner Mary C. arrived at the fish pier this morning with 10,000 pounds of fresh live lobsters, and the schooner Mary M. Cribby arrived from Nova Scotia with 9000 pounds.

The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod, \$6.33 to 7.66; market cod, \$4.50 to 5.50; steak pollock, \$5.20 to 5.80; haddock, \$3.50 to 6; large hake, \$7.00 and small hake \$5.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The British schooner Anna Loring arrived this morning with 102,000 pounds of cod, fish and the schooner Gaspar from Newfoundland, with 120 barrels.

The schooner Inkomar arrived late Thursday with 200,000 pounds of fresh groundfish, schooner Ruth & Margaret also landed 200,000 pounds of fresh groundfish and the schooner Somerville from Boston landed 75,000 pounds of fresh fish, mostly cod. Gill netters landed about 45,000 pounds of codfish.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	920	925
Buckeye Pipe Line	94	97
Illinois Pipe	187	190
Indiana Pipe Line	95	100
Standard Oil	109	110
Ohio Oil	323	328
Prairie Oil & Gas	483	488
Prairie Pipe	273	278
South Penn Oil	278	283
Standard Oil, Cal.	215	220
Standard Oil, Ind.	620	625
Standard Oil, Ky.	320	325
Standard Oil, N. J.	547	553
Standard Oil, Pa.	245	250
Union Tank Line	94	97

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, Mass.—Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

1918	1917	
Exchanges	\$61,006,104	\$44,824,401
Balance	\$3,807,417	\$4,415,443
Total	\$64,813,521	\$49,239,844

The Boston clearinghouse credit balance today is \$36,020.

BANKING SITUATION
IS SATISFACTORY

Discounting of Paper No Longer Considered Weakness but Sign of Willingness to Aid Country

CHICAGO, Ill.—President Hinrich of the American Bankers Association on his way to Hot Springs, Ark., where the annual spring convention will be held for three days, when asked concerning the banking situation, said:

"The banking situation is all that could be hoped for. In view of the vast resources of the federal reserve banks and their great rediscount powers I cannot see any reason why we should experience any great difficulty in financing the country's war and commercial needs. There is certainly no reason for any pessimism as regards the financial situation. Before the war it was considered rather a sign of weakness for a bank to resort to the rediscounting of paper; but now in war time, it is considered a patriotic duty for banks to avail themselves of such facilities. It indicates the banks are willing to do their full share in maintaining the financial stability of the country."

"The American Bankers Association is enlisted in the service of the Government for and during the period of the war; its assisting campaigns for the sale of Liberty bonds and War Savings stamps, and for the purpose of bringing into the federal reserve system all eligible and desirable state banks and to secure the passage of remedial legislation by states whose laws prevent their state banks from entering the reserve system. We already have been instrumental in bringing in the state banks whose combined resources amount to \$5,500,000,000, and have organized a committee with a member from each federal reserve district whose duty it is to cooperate with the district officials in the work. The association will do all that lies in its power to aid the Government in the prosecution of the war."

"Regardless of politics, we are lined up behind the National Administration in helping the country to present a united front in its determination and efforts to defeat Germany."

REGULATION OF
FRENCH CAPITAL

Plan Is to Prohibit Export of Capital or Securities—Special Dispensations Provided For

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The following official statement has been issued by the French Minister of Finance in connection with the theoretically presented bill regulating export of French capital for amounts over \$200 or import into France of foreign securities:

"This project is essentially a measure of national self-defense, the duration of which is limited to three months after the cessation of hostilities. What is, in principle, prohibited, is the export from the France of capital or securities for deposit outside France, or the opening of credits in favor of a foreign resident abroad, or the purchase of or subscription to any foreign securities outside France, or the acquisition abroad of goods, chattels or products which are not destined to be imported into France within six months of purchase."

"This prohibition does not extend to the sending of money for the settlement of civil or commercial debts or to meet food requirements. It does not apply to capital or to securities which foreigners or French citizens resident abroad may possess in France, nor to capital destined to be employed for the betterment of French colonies. Funds or securities actually held abroad by French citizens do not come within the scope of the law. The owners of the same will continue to be at liberty to deal with such funds or securities as they think fit. The Ministry of Finance will grant special licenses with great liberality whenever private interests in cause can be reconciled with national necessities. The formalities in such cases will be very simple. The banks established in France, when required by a manufacturer or tradesman or private individual to transmit funds abroad, will apply for a special license to the Ministry of Finance, stating the motives for the transfer of funds, and a decision will be given immediately."

UNITED STATES
PLATINUM OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to the Department of the Interior, only 605 ounces of crude platinum were sold by placer mines in 1917, about 100 ounces less than 1916. Imports of crude platinum were 31,921 ounces, not counting the 21,000 ounces of Russian crude platinum which were received by the Government late in December.

During 1917 refiners made about 33,000 ounces of platinum, 4800 ounces of palladium, 833 ounces of osmium, and 210 ounces of iridium, which can be called "new metals." Of this amount about 7400 ounces probably originated from domestic materials. Saving of scrap platinum of all classes resulted in much larger recoveries of secondary platinum metals than in previous years, a total of 72,000 ounces being recovered, compared with 48,000 ounces in 1916.

CROP CONDITIONS
ARE MOST BRIGHT

CHICAGO, Ill.—Excellent weather conditions have prevailed over the big grain belt, says Price Current. There has been plentiful supply of moisture and temperatures are now favorable for rapid growth. As to corn, there is still apprehension over the seed situation, and on that account and due to some shortage in labor, corn acreage will undoubtedly be somewhat reduced and planting will be later than usual. Southern sections of the belt are in a more favorable situation than farther north. In the Northwest, spring wheat acreage conditions continue to be almost perfect. All reports as to oats are that the condition is excellent and acreage very large.

AMALGAMATION OF
NICKEL INTERESTS

International Nickel Company and Canada Copper Company Capitalize at \$50,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The amalgamation of the International Nickel Company of Canada and the Canada Copper Company, with a capitalization of \$50,000,000, will make the Province of Ontario one of the centers of the world's nickel refining industry as well as one of its most important ore producers.

The International Nickel Company of Canada, which is a subsidiary of the International Nickel Company of New Jersey, had its inception in July 1916, when letters patent were issued by the Dominion Government, and was organized to meet the desire of the Dominion and Provincial governments that there should be refined in Canada sufficient nickel ore to supply the British Empire. The company's original capital was \$5,000,000 and, on March 28, there were issued 450,000 additional shares of stock at \$100 a share.

Ontario's present heavy taxation will take three-quarters of a million dollars out of the treasury of the International Nickel Company, and in addition the company is subject to any tax the United States may levy. Application for disallowance of the Ontario tax was made to Ottawa a short time ago on the ground that the Ontario Act was unconstitutional in permitting taxation of assets outside Canada; that the taxes were unequally apportioned upon different taxpayers, and that the profits taxed included those made in the United States.

In regard to this contention the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, said that the company might just as well argue that the American Government should make allowance for the Ontario tax, as the ore is produced in this country. He also pointed out that when the Ontario tax was imposed the International Nickel Company of New Jersey was situated in a neutral country, and it was only right that the Government should assist in pooling the nation's resources in every way possible.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—	Prices up to 1 p. m.	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explosives	14	14 1/4	14 1/2
A. B. C. Metals	41	41	43
Big Ledge	59	59	60
Boston & Albany	32	32	33
Butte Detroit	3-32	3-32	3-32
Caledonia	41	41	43
Calumet & Jer.	1	1 1/4	1 1/2
Canada			

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL PURITAN
390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

This Distinctive Boston House is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.

Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. For motorists, "Thirty Motor Runs Around Boston." Write me for them. It will be a pleasure to serve you in any way I can.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

HOTEL HEMENWAY
BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person, \$2.50 a day.
Two persons, \$3.50 a day.
Special weekly rates on application.
No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager.

SAID BY MANY TO BE "THE
FINEST SUMMER RESORT
HOTEL IN AMERICA"

The Griswold
Eastern Point, NEW LONDON, Conn.

Open June 15 to Sept. 15

ONE OF THE COOLEST POINTS ON
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
NO FISHER GOLF IN NEW ENGLAND
PLAYS AT SHREVEPORT COUNTRY
CLUB.

YACHTING, BOATING, BATHING AND
TENNIS.

A LA CARTE GRILL.
ALL CREAM, POULTRY, EGGS AND
VEGETABLES SUPPLIED BY THE
FAMOUS BRANFORD FARMS.

C. S. KROM, Manager
New York Office, 305 Fifth Avenue
Winter Resort, THE BELLEVUE,
Belleaire Heights, Florida

CRAWFORD HOUSE
CRAWFORD NOTCH
WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

SEASON, JUNE 22-Oct. 7
Address: BARON HOTEL CO.,
Crawford House, Crawford Notch, N. H.

Beacon Villa, Winthrop
BOOKED FOR THE SEASON.

Juniper Point Inn, SALEM, MASS.

Almost entirely surrounded by water. Opens
June 1st, under same management.

Until June 1st address J. S. PRATT, Beacon
Villa, Winthrop. Tel. 51420.

The Charlesgate
Corner Beacon Street and Back Bay Park
Overlooking Charles River and Fenway
One of Boston's Best Residential Hotels
Beautifully Furnished and Unfurnished Suites.
Dining Room Operated Entire Year.
Tel. B. 2376. HERBERT G. SUMMERS, Mgr.

Hotel Aborn and Cottages
Magnolia, Mass.

H. A. HASKELL, Proprietor and Manager.
Opens June 25th.

The Johnny Cake Inn
Billerica, Mass.

A Beautiful Country Estate, 20 Miles from
Boston—State Road.

Chicken and Steak Dinners, \$2.00. Sunday
Dinner Served from 1 to 3 P. M., \$1.50.
Rooms for accommodation of Tourists.
Special Rates for People Desiring Board by
the Week.

MRS. M. H. HUBBARD. Tel. 8085 Billerica.

Old Natick Inn
SOUTH NATICK, MASS.

Large, comfortable rooms.
Suites with bath. Excellent table.
Garage accommodations.
Seventeen miles from Boston.
Tel. Natick 8610. MISS HARRIS, Mgr.

CAFE

Excellent Food and Service

Cafe Minerva
216 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.

H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor
Operating also Saxon and Irvington Cafes

HOTEL EQUIPMENTS

HOSKINS HOTEL PAD REGISTER SYSTEM

Saves the clerks' time. Insures accurate, reliable bookkeeping and the fine appearance of the pad itself makes a lasting impression on guests.

Write for catalog which gives names of
establishments where some of the best known
hotels in the United States.

W. M. H. HOSKINS COMPANY
902 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

NEW ENGLAND

Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

This Distinctive Boston House is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.

Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. For motorists, "Thirty Motor Runs Around Boston." Write me for them. It will be a pleasure to serve you in any way I can.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL PURITAN
390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

This Distinctive Boston House is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.

Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. For motorists, "Thirty Motor Runs Around Boston." Write me for them. It will be a pleasure to serve you in any way I can.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

HOTEL HEMENWAY
BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person, \$2.50 a day.
Two persons, \$3.50 a day.
Special weekly rates on application.
No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager.

EDWARD C. FOGG
MANAGING DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS: COPAZA
TELEPHONE: 883360

THE COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL
ESTABLISHED 1911

COPLEY SQUARE
BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

TARIFF
Single Room
with Bath:
\$3 per day and
upwards.
Double Room
with Bath:
\$5 per day and
upwards.

On Beautiful Lake Sunapee
Soo-Nipi Park Lodge and Cottages
(Housekeeping and Non-Housekeeping)

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

The foothills of the White Mountains
OPEN JUNE 26TH
SAILING, BOATING,
FINE GOLF COURSE, TENNIS

Modern Hotel with many private
baths, elevator, etc. Garage.
For information and rates address

L. M. WAITE, Manager
18 West 23rd St., New York

NEW WAUMBEC HOTEL and Cottages
JEFFERSON WHITE MTS., N. H.

Hotel De Luxe of the Mountains
Altitude 1000 Feet
25 Miles Unobstructed View
38 Hole Golf Course—One of the Finest
in New Hampshire. Tennis, Horseback Riding,
Woodland Trails. Accommodates 500.
165 Rooms with Private Bath.

H. N. TOWNSEY, Mgr.
Season: Booking Office:
June 29th to October 1st
8 W. 40th St., New York
Tel. Vanderbilt-2200

WHITE MOUNTAINS NEW PROFILE HOUSE

NEW HAMPSHIRE. ALTITUDE 2000 FEET.
Catering to a clientele of Highest Standard.
20 Cottages in connection. Garage, Golf, Tennis,
Boating. Our own farm and dairy.
On Ideal Tour. Open June 29th to Sept. 25th.
Management of C. H. Greenleaf, Everett B. Rich,
N.Y. Booking Office, 1180 Broadway, Tel. Mad. Sq. 4748

ROCK RIDGE HALL
CLIFF ROAD
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

30 minutes from South Station. Express
trains. Well located for those who enjoy the
country, but must be near the city. Just the
place in which to take a short vacation free
from household cares or to make your home
for a long stay. Many comfortably furnished
rooms for general use. Beautiful wood fires.
Sun parlor. Hot and cold running water
in bedrooms. Private baths. Excellent table.
Rates \$10-\$15 per week. Tel. Wellesley 15342.

WHITE MOUNTAINS

NEW HAMPSHIRE. ALTITUDE 2000 FEET.
Catering to a clientele of Highest Standard.
20 Cottages in connection. Garage, Golf, Tennis,
Boating. Our own farm and dairy.
On Ideal Tour. Open June 29th to Sept. 25th.
Management of C. H. Greenleaf, Everett B. Rich,
N.Y. Booking Office, 1180 Broadway, Tel. Mad. Sq. 4748

RUSSELL COTTAGES
KEARSARGE, N. H.

Near Mt. Kearsarge. Open May 29.
Steam heat. Fine walks and drives. Good livings.
Automobiles for pleasure tours. Golf, tennis,
bowling, etc. Write for rates and booklet.
GEO. W. RUSSELL, Prop.

TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

McDonough
OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Fast American S. S. SIERRA, SONOMA, VENTURA,
10,000 tons. Lloyd's A1 register. Quickest
passage to London. Round trip, \$70.
1st class, \$35—2nd class, \$25. Sydney Short Line
Pacific Tours \$327.50 1st class. Sailing dates
on application. H. E. BURNETT, 17 Battery Pl.,
N. Y., or 601 Market St. San Francisco, Cal.

FALL RIVER LINE TO NEW YORK

Boat Train with Parlor Car
Leave South Station (Daily) 6.00 P. M.
Due New York Pier 14, N. Y., 7.00 A. M.
FARE \$4.00
City Ticket Office, Phone Fort Hill 2770,
Cor. Washington and Court Sts.

Merchants & Miners
TRANS. CO.

Boston to Philadelphia and Norfolk
for all points South and West.

Two sailings weekly. Connections for Sayon
and Jacksonville.
Passenger or freight, consult agent.
PETER B. BOKER, Agent,
Tel. Fort Hill 6100

NEW YORK

Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave. & 28th Street
NEW YORK

Announcing
a Third
Addition

WE extend to our many friends our sincere
appreciation of the patronage which has made
necessary a still further expansion, increasing our
capacity to

1000 ROOMS

The addition also includes large new dining rooms.
The high degree of personal service so long characteristic of the Prince George Hotel will be
zealously maintained.

Geo. H. Newton
Manager
Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and
Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York

Room and Bath, \$2 and up; Two Persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, \$5 and up.

NEW YORK

Hotel Majestic
Central Park West
at the 72nd St. Motor Gateway
NEW YORK

A Hotel of distinction for guests of discrimination, with tariff in moderation.
Readers of this paper appreciate the home atmosphere and refined environment of The Majestic. Near to the center of interest, comfortably distant from the area of confusion.

COPELAND TOWNSEND Lessee-Director

NEW YORK

Hotel Manhattan
In the Center of New York
MADISON AVENUE
42nd and 43rd Streets

One block from the Grand Central Terminal.
Entrance to Subway and convenient to all Transportation Lines.
Within easy access of all places of amusement and in the heart of the new shopping district.

Rates from \$2.50 Per Day.

JOHN M. C. BOWMAN, President.
PAUL B. BODEN, Vice-President.

NEW YORK

Park Avenue Hotel
Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Streets
Subway Station at the Door
NEW YORK

Single Rooms \$1.50 per day upwards.

Advantages
Close to amusement and shopping center.
Unique dining loggia overlooking sunken palm garden.
Orchestral music of highest order.
GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor.

Other hotels in New York under same management: MAJESTIC, Central Park West at 72nd St.; HARGRAVE, 72nd St. at Columbus Ave.; Central Park; MARTHA WASHINGTON, 29 East 29th St. (for women). Booklets sent free by applying to any of above hotels.

NEW YORK

Albamarle
54th St. at Broadway
NEW YORK

In the center of the theatre, automobile and shopping section.

ROOM RATES PER DAY
Single room, semi-private bath, \$1.50; double, \$2.
Single room, private bath, \$2.00.
Double room (for 2 persons), with private bath, \$3.00.
Sitting room, bedroom, bath, \$4.00.
Special Rates by the Week
CHAS. P. ZAZZALI, Mgr., Director

NEW YORK

Martha Washington
(JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE)
29 East 29th Street, New York City

The Famous Hotel for Women

FROM our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at \$1.50 per day and up; \$1.00 per day each where several take a large room together. We serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon at 50 cents and dinner at 65 cents.

BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

NEW YORK

Hotel Lenox
149 WEST 44TH STREET
New York

In the heart of the theatrical and shopping district. Modest and inexpensive. Specially suited to ladies traveling alone. Large light rooms, with running water, \$2.00 a day. With bath, \$2.50. Smart suites from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Ownership management.

The Broztell
E. 27th St. at 5th Ave., NEW YORK
Every Room With Bath and Shower
\$1.50 to \$3.00 Per Day.
Home-like Restaurant With Moderate Prices
OUR AIM IS TRUE SERVICE
WILLIAM J. QUINN, JR.

NEW YORK

Hotel Lenox
149 WEST 44TH STREET
New York

In the heart of the theatrical and shopping district. Modest and inexpensive. Specially suited to ladies traveling alone. Large light rooms, with running water, \$2.00 a day. With bath, \$2.50. Smart suites from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Ownership management.

NEW YORK

Hotel Lenox
149 WEST 44TH STREET
New York

In the heart of the theatrical and shopping district. Modest and inexpensive. Specially suited to ladies traveling alone. Large light rooms, with running water, \$2.00 a day. With bath, \$2.50. Smart suites from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Ownership management.

NEW YORK

Hotel Lenox
149 WEST 44TH STREET
New York

In the heart of the theatrical and shopping district. Modest and inexpensive. Specially suited to ladies traveling alone. Large light rooms, with running water, \$2.00 a day. With bath, \$2.50. Smart suites from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Ownership management.

NEW YORK

Hotel Lenox
149 WEST 44TH STREET
New York

In the heart of the theatrical and shopping district. Modest and inexpensive. Specially suited to ladies traveling alone. Large light rooms, with running water, \$2.00 a day. With bath, \$2.50. Smart suites from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Ownership management.

NEW YORK

Hotel Lenox
149 WEST 44TH STREET
New York

In the heart of the theatrical and shopping district. Modest and inexpensive. Specially suited to ladies traveling alone. Large light rooms, with running water, \$2.00 a day. With bath, \$2.50. Smart suites from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Ownership management.

NEW YORK

Hotel Lenox
149 WEST 44TH STREET
New York

In the heart of the theatrical and shopping district. Modest and inexpensive. Specially suited to ladies traveling alone. Large light rooms, with running water, \$2.00 a day. With bath, \$2.50. Smart suites from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Ownership management.

NEW YORK

Hotel Lenox
149 WEST 44TH STREET
New York

In the heart of the theatrical and shopping district. Modest and inexpensive. Specially suited to ladies traveling alone. Large light rooms, with running water, \$2.00 a day. With bath, \$2.50. Smart suites from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Ownership management.

NEW YORK

Hotel Lenox
149 WEST 44TH STREET
New York

In the heart of the theatrical and shopping district. Modest and inexpensive. Specially suited to ladies traveling alone. Large light rooms, with running water, \$2.00 a day. With bath, \$2.50. Smart suites from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Ownership management.

WESTERN

HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO
450 Rooms 450 Baths

CLEVELAND
1000 Rooms 1000 Baths

DETROIT
1000 Rooms 1000 Baths

ST. LOUIS
650 Rooms 650 Baths

Rates from \$2 per day

New York

Hotel Pennsylvania, now building, will be Statler-operated—the largest hotel in the world, 2,200 rooms, 2,200 baths. Opposite Pennsylvania Station.

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

WESTERN

Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Mo.

500
New Fireproof Rooms
Rate from \$2.00

Under the Personal Direction of
S. J. Whitmore and Joseph Reichl

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

BOSTON, MASS.

Shattuck & Jones
INCORPORATED
FISH

Telephone 1997 Richmond
128 Faneuil Hall Market
BOSTON

Isaac Locke Co
97, 99 and 101 Faneuil Hall Market

Fruits, Vegetables and
Hothouse Products

Special Attention Given Family Orders

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale—Dodge Touring Car

1918 Model; standard equipment; for immediate delivery. This car has never been used. A. C. HURWELL, 506 Franklin St., Melrose. Tel. Melrose 545.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Thoroughly capable, experienced Protestant maid in family of two adults; must be a plain cook and laundress, and have references from last employer. Good wages, room and board. Apply or write to MRS. CHAS. E. BROWN, 30 Willow St., Winchester, Mass. Tel. 562-M.

WANTED—Competent woman for general housework, small family. Address Mrs. D. POTTER, 40 Whitman Ave., W. Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—Remodeling in architect's office; previous experience required. State salary. Address 430 Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

MOTHER'S HELPER or nursery governess; good sewer. Address Mrs. H. F. AYER, 31 Cleveland Ave., Boston.

WANTED—Helping housekeeper and companion in family of two adults. Address H. F. BOARDMAN, Hartford, Conn.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—An A-1 shipper, steady and reliable; none other need apply. Address C. B. Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

EXPERIENCED infant's nurse, West Indian (colored), desires position in country; will go any reasonable distance; excellent personal references. Julia Eversley, in care Miss F. Spencer, 525 Seventh Ave., New York City.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Finding a Common Ground

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD—There is much encouragement in the news from Washington, from Indianapolis and from the Pacific Coast relative to a somewhat changed relation of labor and capital in the last few months.

There has been more than one useless and indefensible strike by labor since the war began. There has been, too, more than there should have been of profiteering and a seeking for advantage by employers. One has reacted upon the other and each has given the other excuse and provocation. Recently there has been a happy lessening of unprovoked disturbances. Labor is yielding a strong weapon when it gives up the strike. Labor does that, the employers must see to it that their own houses are clean, that they are equally fair and considerate. It is frequently said that the end of the war means the beginning of a new era of uncertainty and strife between these two interests, such as this country has never before known. If, through the pressure of war needs, the two great forces—now rival but properly cooperative—should find a common ground for industrial peace during the war, and after the war may well serve some good besides the whipping of autocracy of empire.

Conserving Paper

CEDAR RAPIDS (Ia.) GAZETTE—Along with other recommendations for conservation, the Government periodically suggests the necessity of saving print paper. The Gazette itself echoes the seemingly unanimous sentiment of the press in expressing its own opinion that in this particular the Government should set the example. There is no firm, corporation, partnership or individual within the United States that wastes paper in an amount approximating the wastage achieved by the United States. There are comparatively few institutions consuming as much paper as the United States wastes. Deducting from the calculation the paper wasted by the State at Des Moines there is no city in Iowa consuming as much paper of all kinds, barring box materials and cartons for merchandise, as the United States wastes. The stock wasted by the Government is good quality. Not a newspaper in the entire country can afford to use stock of such good quality as the person in charge of opening the mails daily throws into the waste basket. No daily or weekly paper can afford to use such material as goes into the Congressional Record. The emission of publications of no value has taught newspaper men in general to disregard all Government bulletins, including those of real value. The Washington date line really condemns much good stuff that, for this reason alone, is wasted with the bad. Some member of Congress should have the courage and the business acumen to move for the correction of the evil.

Entertaining Soldiers at the Front

NEW YORK MAIL—It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the work that has been undertaken by the 2000 actors and actresses who have volunteered their services to entertain our soldiers at the front. Among the men and women who have pledged themselves to go to France are such artists of national or international standing as Maude Adams, Julia Marlowe, William Collier, Frances Starr, Amelia Bingham, Otis Skinner, Donald Brian, Billie Burke, James T. Powers, Grace George, Viola Allen and John Drew—a goodly part of the "Who's Who" of the American stage. The life of a soldier in that region of sacrifice known as "the front" is one of toll, of tension and of deprivation. To relieve the weariness, ease up the tension and mitigate the deprivation is a serious problem. An army that is sanely and rationally

HARRISBURG, PA.

The Wm. B. Schleisner Stores

28-30-32 N. 3rd Street

Announce

Very Exceptional

New Arrivals in

Summer Frocks

at Extremely Moderate Prices

Flowers

For all occasions—Window and Porch

Boxes—Decorative Plants

THE BERRYHILL

Locust Street at Second

Remember the

CITY STAR LAUNDRY

They Keep Your

Clothes Clean

Dry Cleaning and Pressing

1019 North 6th Street

HARRISBURG, PA.

STIEFF

"The Piano with the Exquisite Tone"

For those to whom Quality is of

supreme importance.

WAREHOUSES

24 N. Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.

P. M. OYLER

Victor-Victrolas and Records

Sheet Music and

Musical Merchandise

14 So. Fourth St., HARRISBURG

POULTON'S HATS

Are Made Up to a Standard Not Down

to a Price

5 N. Third Street, HARRISBURG, PA.

CHARLOTTE J. OPPERMAN

Millinery

227 N. Second Street, HARRISBURG

STECKLEY'S

Reliable Shoes

1220 N. Third St., HARRISBURG, PA.

Rex Garage & Supply Co.

CAPACITY 150 CARS

HIGH GRADE REPAIR WORK

1917 North Third St., HARRISBURG, PA.

FRONT-MARKET

Motor Supply Company

"Willard, Bosch, Atwater-Kent, Rayfield Service"

Auto Supplies

amused in its periods of leisure is

an army that fights all the more effectively when it returns to the duty of trench or scouting or patrol. It is a movement that fully deserves the most generous support in money that can be accorded to it.

ITALIAN OPINION

OF CZERNIN SPEECH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The date for the re-assembling of Parliament has not yet been fixed, and the progress of the great battle in France is the chief subject of discussion both in political circles at Montecitorio and in the press. Count Czernin's speech is also the subject of a good deal of animated comment. It is believed that Austria wishes to bring the war to a speedy conclusion and that therefore a movement in favor of peace is to be expected. A deputy has made the statement to the Giornale d'Italia that Count Czernin's speech to the Communal Council in Vienna is a clear sign that in Austria it is considered that the great effort of the German staff against the Franco-British front has failed to achieve its object.

The Corriere della Sera describes the speech as a monument of hypocrisy.

"Count Czernin may try to mystify the world, President Wilson, and, above, all the people of Austria-Hungary, but we understand the real meaning of his words and we shall not allow ourselves to be taken in by the snares of his jesuitry." The article goes on to say that they cannot let the matter pass without an emphatic protest against the insidious attempt to base the policy of the United States on the same grounds as that of Austria-Hungary. They do not know whether people in Austria-Hungary are likely to put faith in Count Czernin's lies, but they have the right to hope and believe that in America his speech will be regarded as an insult.

The Corriere della Sera would like a disclaimer on the matter from President Wilson. He who is the upholder of truth and justice owes it to his people and to all those who are sacrificing everything in this desperate struggle against the empires to say a plain word which will remove every misunderstanding and solemnly re-establish the fact that there is no idea of profit connected with those ideals.

"If tomorrow, in accordance with an unhappy hypothesis which it is to be hoped events will disprove, we should feel ourselves unable to secure the triumph of our ideals, we would declare that we were unable to do so, but never and again never would we admit that our enemies had the right to say that they were upholders of our ideals against which they have fought to the limit with violence and with fraud, just as we must never allow the confusion arising from an anxious cowardice to make us look for a less difficult way out."

Bowman's
Founded 1871

When you come to Pennsylvania you will want to see Pennsylvania's magnificent capitol building.

Bowman's department store will extend to you every courtesy possible while in the city.

HARRISBURG, PA.

ASTRICH'S

308 Market Street

Women's and Misses'

Outer Wearing Apparel

Underwear, Hosiery

and Millinery

HARRISBURG, PA.

GOLDSMITH'S

High-Grade Furniture

Rugs and Draperies

At Prices Within Reach of Every Purse

North Market Square

DOUTRICH'S

"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Kuppenheimer Clothes

Manhattan Shirts Stetson Hats

HARRISBURG, PA.

Regal Umbrella Co.

TRAVELERS OUTFITTERS

Umbrellas, Trunks and Leather Goods.

Umbrellas Recovered and Repaired

Trunks and Leather Goods Repaired

HARRISBURG, PA.

ROSE'S

Luncheons, Candies and

Cakes

Second at Walnut, HARRISBURG, PA.

DAVENPORT'S LUNCH

325 Market Street

HARRISBURG, PA.

"Architects of Appetites"

S. S. POMEROY

Groceries and Meats

MARKET SQUARE

SECOND AND KELLY

MINING PROBLEM

IN NOVA SCOTIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S.—An endeavor by the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia to lessen the labor shortage in the coal mines of the province by recruiting 1000 men in Newfoundland has failed of success, chiefly, apparently, because of the introduction of a conscription measure by the St. John's Government and the issuance of the order forbidding single men between the ages of 20 and 35 to leave the country.

President Silby Barrett and George Harbin, of the Amalgamated Mine Workers, who went to Newfoundland in search of men, have returned to Cape Breton with the report that they were able to obtain 120 only. The move to obtain men from Newfoundland for the mines was an outcome of a recent conference between C. A. Magrath, the Canadian Fuel Controller, representatives of the Nova Scotia coal companies, and representatives of the Amalgamated Mine Workers, at which Mr. Magrath suggested that Chinese coolies might be brought into the collieries. The miners' representatives declared that their organization would resist the importation of coolies by every means possible.

Asked for some suggestion as to how the shortage might be relieved otherwise, they proposed that they send agents to Newfoundland, whence many of the workers already employed in Nova Scotia plus have come, and they asserted the belief that in this way at least a thousand men could be obtained. The proposal was accepted by the Fuel Controller and the operators. The failure of the plan brings Nova Scotia face to face with a serious situation as the coal production has already been affected very considerably by depletion of the working force through the enlistment of hundreds of miners in the early days of the war.

RETURNED SOLDIERS COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Premier, Mr. Charles Stewart, will preside as chairman of the Alberta Returned Soldiers Commission, recently appointed by the Government, and will exercise direct supervision over its work. Howard Stutchbury will be appointed secretary. Organization of this commission is the first step in carrying out the program announced by Mr. Stewart at the recent session of the Legislature, in response to requests that the work in connection with the returned soldiers, which is increasing rapidly, be placed on an adequate footing, and in closer touch with the Provincial Government. The commission will have the status of a branch of the public service of the province.

DETROIT, MICH.

HOLLEY-MacKAY
Millinery

Importers and Originators

Special Attention to Matron Hats

129 Farmer Street, Cadillac 5106-2

YOUNG—MILLINERY

10 Clifford Street

Right Quality, Right Style,

Right Hats, \$5.00 to \$15.00

VOGUE HAT SHOP

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY

208 Woodward Avenue

MRS. L. CRUXTON

The Goodwin Corset Shop

Front lace corsets and back lace corsets.

Petticoats made to measure.

CORA A. KERR

218 David Whitney Building, DETROIT, MICH.

L. M. RANSOME

HAT SHOP

401 David Whitney Building, DETROIT

DOLL REPAIR SHOP—All kinds of dolls repaired, eyes reset and parts furnished; complete line of new dolls and doll clothing. 365 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich. Cherry 1026-3.

MME. SMITH REUTER

MILLINERY

1529 Jefferson Ave., East, Detroit

WILSON MILLINERY

204 Washington Arcade Phone Main 6235

NELLIE E. HOLMAN

Corsets, Underwear, Infant's Wear, Etc.

Ground Floor, Woodward Arcade

CHAS. A. VITALE

LADIES' TAILOR

Latest Styles in Suits and Dresses

600 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. 2927.

CHARLES W. HERBST

TAILOR

102 Broadway, Detroit

Groceries and Meats

W. P. ALLEN & SON.

2228 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

Hem. 159, 160

KERWIN CANDIES

249 Woodward Avenue

DETROIT, MICH.

CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB

Home Baking and Cooking

Lunches 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., except Sundays

84 Floor, 215 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

GROCERIES AND MEATS

THEODORE M. GRAY

751-753 Woodward Ave., Grand 3, 4, 5 & 6

BUTON'S GROCERY

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

283 Tenth Avenue, Hemlock 554

EXPERIENCED CATERER serves or prepares

dinners, etc.; furnishes helpers by hour or day.

MISS HEAD, Phone, a. m., Wal. 2268.

JOHN R. MOSS

QUICK PRINTER

Cadillac 114

Call Cherry 4150

P. N. BLAND PRINTING CO.

70 Larned Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

The Ferris-Crane Printing Co.

404 Marquette Building, Detroit, Mich.

SERVICE is our hobby. Call 5878.

SERV-U SHOE REPAIR SHOP

John R. Moss, Prop. Call 114

48 State St. We call for and deliver.

SHOE REPAIRING

Phone Cadillac 5801-B. Call for and deliver.

SCOTT PHILIPS, 48 Grand River West, Detroit

FURNISHED house to rent, 6 rooms and bath, from June 15 to Sept. 2. MRS. McDONALD, 1830 John R. St. Hem. 1627-3.

WANTED—Man for companion and helper for young boy in parent's home. Hickory 822.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GERRETSON COMPANY

"Milwaukee's Foremost Fashion Center"

Serviceable and distinctive

Ready-to-Wear Apparel at prices

that are ALWAYS moderate.

Silks—Corsets—Undermuslins—

Millinery—Furs—Gloves—Neck-

wear—Toilet Goods—etc.

"Clothing for Children that is Different"

Children's Shop

(Carrie Sherman Loewe)

204 IRON BLOCK

79 Wisconsin Street, MILWAUKEE

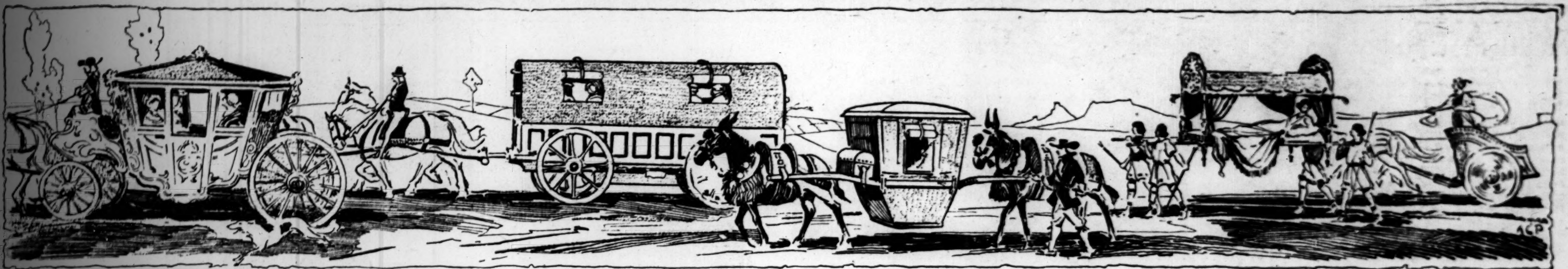
THE CORSET SHOP

Corsets, Waists, Petticoats, Kimonos,

Brassieres, Silk Hosiery, Silk Underwear.

Fredericka Pluckham, 409 Milwaukee St.

THE WORLD ON WHEELS



ACCORDING to the old proverb, "If wishes were horses, beggars would ride." There have been many who have pressed an astonishing amount of enterprise and ingenuity into the service of their wishes, and so it has come to pass that not only have their wishes changed into horses, but into coaches, as well, and, by the bye, into power vehicles and even airplanes.

How far back into the past the history of carriages reaches, it is impossible to determine. Wheel vehicles were known to the ancient people of Assyria and Egypt, and the war lords of the Old Testament used them in their battles. Beyond these dim ages, history yields no information. Chariots were common to the Greeks and Romans; frequently representations of them are found, depicted in the monuments of those nations. The Roman chariot was more solid in pattern than the Greek one, but in the noble simplicity of its lines a close Hellenic relationship is evident, as it is in nearly all forms of Roman art. The racing chariot, or quadriga, was easily the most famous of Roman vehicles, when one considers the tremendous interest the population of the Empire and the Republic took in chariot racing. It was built as lightly as possible, of wood and bronze generally, but sometimes precious metals were utilized to enhance its beauty. At the beginning and toward the middle of the Republic, the chariots were at their most luxurious. They were splendidly sculptured and painted, the metal work was of gold and they were upholstered in rich materials. The quadriga, as the name indicates, was commonly drawn by four horses, but the celebrated Roman charioteers managed teams of six, ten and twelve horses. The drivers wore a short tunic—unlike the long garment of the Greek charioteers—a tight-fitting cap and a number of leather thongs laced about the body and thighs as a protection. In the things which bound the waist a knife was stuck, with which the charioteer could cut the reins, which were looped about him. In an emergency, chariot racing was a good deal more dangerous than is modern steeple chasing, and the famous drivers, such as Laceria, Coryphaeus, Hirpinus, Diocles and Guttus, were the objects of a popular hero-worship, in which their only rivals were the horses that ran in the races. The skill of the drivers lay chiefly in negotiating sharp turns. In these moments of danger, the horses in the center were of less importance than the trace horses, which were selected with the greatest care. The horses for the racing circus came from Southern Italy—where Tigellinus had his stud—and Sicily, but the most famous were those of the provinces: Cappadocia, Syria, Greece, Africa and Spain.

THE splendor of the scene at one of these great races of the Circus Maximus! In the ring the resplendent chariots, drawn by horses of the most famous blood, champing at the bit, foaming with impatience at the restraint of their masters. All around, on the shelving seats of the circus, the thousands of spectators, the typical Roman crowd: grave citizens in flowing white togas, slaves in bright-colored tunics, visitors and barbarians in animal skins, from all the ends of the world. Behind the circus rises the Palatine Hill, crowded with palaces of marble and gold; to the north the slopes of the Aventine Hill, with its succession of majestic public buildings, temple beyond temple, forum beyond forum, monuments of the mighty emperors, each of whom, in his turn, seems to have striven to eclipse the magnificence of his predecessors. To the east is flung the Triumphal Road, passing through the Arch of Constantine to the Colossus of Nero and the vast Flavian Amphitheater or Colosseum. Above it all, on the west rises the ancient Capitoline Hill, crowned with the Temple of Jupiter and the immortal Citadel. A scene, indeed, that was worthy of the grandeur that was Rome.

It was not until well into the Four-

teenth Century that carriages became comparatively common in Europe. In Norman times, to travel otherwise than on horseback was considered disgraceful effeminacy, even for ladies, but toward the middle of the Fourteenth Century the "long-wagon" became popular as a traveling vehicle. Though to ride over the rough, uneven roads of the Middle Ages in one of these lumbering coaches that were laid directly on the axles (springs having been invented only at a much later period) must have been well-nigh intolerable, the carriage itself was decorated and upholstered with a great refinement of luxury. An excellent representation of such a carriage is found in an illumination of the famous Louterell psalter. Such a wagon ordinarily had four wheels, richly carved, and was drawn by five horses harnessed in a

conductive to a brilliant exchange of graceful nothings was the thunder of those heavy wheels upon rough, stony roads. But the medieval knight, whose daring exploits do not lead one to suspect him of morbid sensitiveness, was probably not discouraged by such trifles.

WHILE, in the western world, carriage building, from medieval times on, made rapid strides toward perfection, the coach and the berline soon succeeding the awkward long-wagon, the mode of locomotion in the Far East has remained much the same throughout centuries. In general, the Japanese rickshaw, or jin-riki-sha, has scarcely changed since the dim period of its invention, though it is said to owe its most recent improvement to the ingenuity of an American Baptist

lesque dance, in which the coolie of the other vehicle joins him, both emitting strange shrieks and yells, which cause the passers-by to gather and watch the performance." When a personage of high rank sets out to pay a visit, so many coolies and servants accompany him that the event takes on the proportions of a procession. Behind the carriage march servants, carrying the insignia of the great man's rank, one his parasol, another his sword, sometimes even his private tea-service or chabinto.

To return again to Europe, the hansom cab, at the height of its vogue, was easily one of the most famous vehicles in the world and a few decades ago, before motor cabs had invaded the domain of traffic, one could hardly have imagined the London streets without the businesslike picturesqueness of these innumerable,

and to the unbounded amusement of stagecoach drivers and wagoners whom he met on the road. In London, experts thought so highly of the cab that a company was formed to purchase Mr. Hansom's rights for £10,000.

IT is sad to relate that not a penny of this money was paid Mr. Hansom for, once placed on the streets, the cab proved to be a failure. But, though the unfortunate inventor reaped no pecuniary reward for his effort, posterity has honored him by connecting his name with the far superior vehicle that was evolved from his original idea. In 1836, the same company that had bought Hansom's rights placed 50 of the improved hansom cabs on the street. They were a tremendous success from the first and remained in the favor of the public for 66 years. At one time, the hansom was considered a smart type of private carriage and, with a large, well-bred horse trotting in the shafts, such turnouts were extensively owned among the "jeunesse dorée" of London. The impeccably styled, liveried factotum of these fastidious young-men-about-town was an essentially London product and went by the appella-

tion of "tiger" in the domestic of young Foker, Pendennis' genial and exuberant friend. Equally typical of London as the private groom are the cabbies of the public hansom. Their conversational prowess is famous and, to their original and colorful vocabulary, they coin additions as the occasion demands it. Many of them are celebrated characters of the London streets and seem to have no other name than the one affectionately invented for them by their colleagues, such as: Busy Bee, Bill King about Jermy Street, Old London, Piggy, etc. For a long time, the staid and sober-minded bourgeois looked with suspicion upon the hansom, as characteristic of gay and frivolous living; preferring for his own use the sedate four-wheeled "clarence," ranking next to the hansom in popularity as a public conveyance.

Russia, the land of many curiously picturesque things, is the land of the troika, the most typical Russian vehicle. What visions of barbaric elegance and luxury it conjures up, to think of the great avenues of Moscow and Petrograd, in the days of the reign of the Tsars. Troika upon troika succeeding each other at the dizzy rate of speed of the prodigiously fast trotting Kirghiz, Don Cossack or Ukrainian horses, skimming to the musical jingle of bells, the stout, solemn, bearded coachman or lavostschik, in his livery,

time; and the universally accepted and only correct deportment of a troika team is that the center horse's head should be carried erect, which is accomplished by means of a check-rein attached to the yoke, while the reins of the outer horses are tightened in such a fashion that their heads are turned out at an angle of 45 degrees and their noses depressed to the ground in the manner of a bull running at a dog. How a troika team, under such circumstances, can perform its astonishing feats of speed is a riddle to which, perhaps, a Russian horseman knows the answer. The carriage is built of light, tough wood, strongly bound together with wicker-work that, in the case of turnouts of wealthy ownership, is stained in brilliant colors. The forepart of the carriage is ornamented with thongs of leather and tassels of colored cloth, and from the crossbar, to which the harness is joined, are hung small bells, whose jingling is supposed to encourage the horses. Amateur troika racing was, in the ante-bellum days, a favorite form of amusement in fashionable Russian society. There was hot competition among the owners of the various teams, and driving out into the country was a favorite mode of spending a winter's night.

Many are the thrilling, often harrowing tales of troika parties in the Siberian steppes, forced to pit the speed and endurance of their horses against those of a pack of hungry wolves; many are the narratives in prose and poetry, inspired by such adventures. One can imagine the grim, sinister beauty of those endless, snow-covered wastes, fast bound in the grip of an appalling frost, haunted by those formidable creatures that, unlike other wild animals, know no fear of man. Liszt's second Hungarian rhapsody might well have been inspired by the savage and melancholy grandeur of the Siberian steppes, by the frenzied rhythms of troika bells, the snorting of fiery, furious galloping horses and the barbaric, guttural outcries of Kirghiz drivers.

AMERICA has long held a prominent position in the carriage industry, and in this field, too, American ingenuity has reaped laurels, for the buggy, without a doubt the most typical American carriage, is the last word in simplicity and all-round usefulness, where horse-drawn vehicles are concerned. There are many varieties of buggies, some hooded, others uncovered; one type, the Goddard, is named after the inventor of the vehicle. The buggy is built as lightly as possible, putting the least possible strain upon the horse, but sturdily constructed and calculated to withstand a great amount of hard use. It is not without interest to note that the expert reinsman, Lord Lonsdale, selected a buggy to carry out his famous driving feat in 1891, when he undertook to drive four stages of five miles in an hour, using in the first stage a single horse, in the second a pair, in the third a team and in the fourth a riding postillion. The splendid features of the buggy have been universally recognized, and hardly a well-appointed gentleman's stable but boasts one. Although strenuous efforts have been made to popularize different designs of buggies, the square, box-shaped type has exclusively remained in favor. Recent improvements are the cut-under, which allows for sharp turns and is a boon to the inexperienced driver who has not mastered the gentle art of backing and turning. The ideal setting for the buggy, one would imagine, is the New England country road, or the doorway of a New England farmhouse, where it stands, the patient, raw-boned Dobbin, who, most likely, has just been taken out of the plow, dozing in its shafts, ready to start to market or to the meeting house. It is a melancholy thought that even this homely, idyllic poetry has been marred by the advent of the alert, but a trifle treacherous, Ford; and that the genial jest about the "one-armed" buggy drivers, and all that it hints at of charming bucolic romance, will soon be stored among the cobwebs of the barn, along with the buggies.



The diversions of a trip from Paris to Versailles

row, a postilion mounted upon one of them, armed with a short-handled whip of many thongs. The body of the vehicle resembled an arched tunnel, and nothing gives a better idea of the awkward, encumbering luxury of civil life during that period than the unwieldy shape of these carriages. Those belonging to people of rank were magnificently decorated inside, hung with those priceless tapestries that are the glory of the Middle Ages; the seats were furnished with embroidered cushions. The passengers of the long-wagon, depicted in the Louterell psalter, appear to be ladies of high rank, clad in the romantic, but, we fancy, uncomfortable, elegance of the period. Some of them are watching the slowly passing landscape from the funny little windows of the coach, while others beguile the tedium of the journey by playing with sundry pets, such as birds, squirrels, and tiny hounds. One of the ladies, leaning out of the back of the carriage, is engrossed in conversation with a small party of knights who accompany the wagon on horseback. Well may one wonder just how

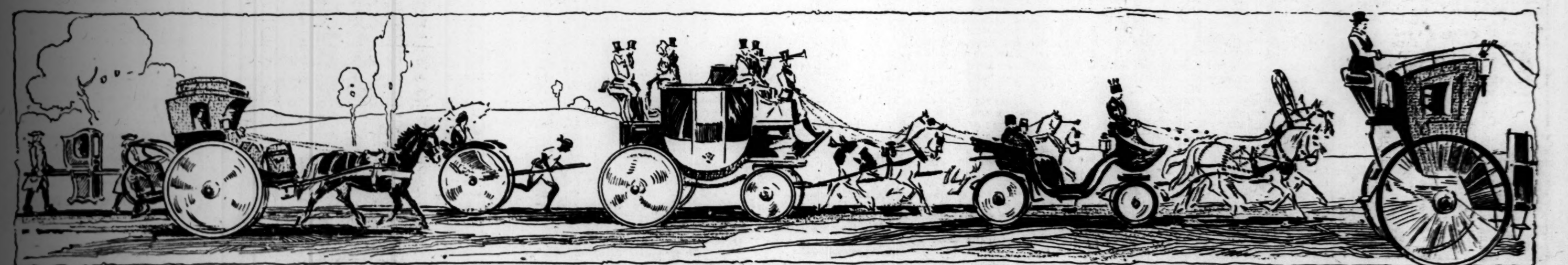
minister, named Goble. It is a two-wheeled, hooded carriage, resembling a hansom cab without the driver's seat, extremely light and slender, made of lacquered wood and drawn by one or an indefinite number of coolies. Often the rickshaws are lavishly decorated with paintings and lacquer-work and bamboo ornaments. We fancy that it was in such a daintily adorned conveyance that Pierre Loti's charming heroine, Madame Chrysanthème, escaped from her little green house to go promenading in iris gardens, beneath cherry trees in radiant bloom, in wistaria bowers and by limpid basins upon whose surface dreamily floats the lotus flower, where stately swans sail, mirroring their beautiful plumage.

THE coolie is a placid, resigned and muscular person who draws his load at a rate of four to five miles an hour, and for whom a day's trip of 30 or 40 miles has no terrors. "He is a good fellow," says one traveler in the Japanese fairyland, "but a trifle eccentric. When he meets another rickshaw, he begins to execute a bur-

convenient swarming little carriages. The famous London hansom, that for so long enjoyed such great popularity, bears but a remote resemblance to the first cab of its kind which, in 1834, was invented and patented by Mr. Joseph Aloysius Hansom, architect of the old Birmingham Town Hall. Mr. Hansom's cab was much larger and heavier than the one of a later and perfected design. Its body was almost square, hung in the center of a square frame. The most startling feature of Mr. Hansom's cab, an already startling innovation enough, was its wheels, seven feet six inches in height, a trifle taller than the vehicle itself. The inventor, himself, with a superb courage of conviction, drove this extraordinary vehicle from Hinckley, in Leicestershire, to London, much to the wonder and gratis comment of the inhabitants of the various towns and villages through which he passed,

resembling nothing so much as a dark green dressing gown, shaking the reins, emitting a wild war whoop now and then, urging the flying animals to still greater speed, and the passenger reclining in the light, crescent-shaped vehicle, enveloped in priceless fur mantles and robes!

THE name troika applies equally to the sleigh as to the wheeled vehicle, for which there is less demand, owing to the brief Russian summer. The troika's most striking peculiarity is the manner in which the horses are harnessed to it. It is drawn by three horses abreast. The center one is in the shafts, beneath the circular yoke studded with bells. His business is to trot, at no matter what pace, and he has from infancy been trained especially for this purpose. The other two horses must invariably gallop, at all



THE HOME FORUM

"A New Heaven and a New Earth"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE Bible there are two verses, one in the Old Testament and the other in the New, which have a striking similarity to each other. In the sixty-fifth chapter of Isaiah it is written: "For, behold, I create new heavens and a new earth; and the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind." While the words of John in the twenty-first chapter of Revelation read: "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth; for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea." There we have two prophets saying practically the same thing at periods widely separated and under conditions of life vastly different from each other; and it is perfectly obvious that John was familiar with Isaiah's words and that the sayings of both referred to the same truth.

In Science and Health (p. 536), Mrs. Eddy refers to the vision of the star of Palmyra thus: "In St. John's vision, heaven and earth stand for spiritual ideas, and the sea, as a symbol of tempest-tossed human concepts advancing and receding, is represented as having passed away." John, the apt and beloved pupil of Christ Jesus, while as yet living among men in the midst of their material beliefs, was able because of the spiritual understanding which had come to him through the teaching of the Master to foretell the passing away of "the first heaven and the first earth" and the coming of "a new heaven and a new earth." Christian Science teaches that the material sense of things is "the first heaven and the first earth," and that spiritual reality is the new heaven and the new earth; and Christian Science, by awakening men to the perception of spiritual reality, is thereby following in the footsteps of Hebrew prophet and apostle alike, and at the same time is leading men to obey the commands of Jesus the Christ.

Mankind admits the fact of consciousness, but believes that con-

sciousness is sometimes harmonious, happy, and good, while at other times it is inharmonious, unhappy, and evil. The human being finds good and evil side by side, the former the invariable concomitant of a sense of peace, the latter the synonym for a sense of inharmoniousness of every description; and he reckons both to be equally real or equally true. As one is instructed in Christian Science he knows what real consciousness is, and consequently is able to detect what is false, no matter how subtly it may seem to be simulating true consciousness. How does Christian Science enable one to do this? By revealing the truth about God, by revealing the truth about divine Mind. Christian Science accepts all the truth about God which is to be found in the Bible, and restates this truth in terms comprehensible by all. As yet comparatively few are aware of the abundance of the knowledge of God which Christian Science spreads before the world at the present time. Ritual, tradition, personality, lack of spiritual vision, prevent the participation in the joy of the full revelation of divine Mind. "The effects of Christian Science," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 323 of Science and Health, "are not so much seen as felt. It is the still, small voice of Truth uttering itself. We are either turning away from this utterance, or we are listening to it and going up higher. Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea. Gladness to leave the false landmarks and joy to see them disappear—this disposition helps to precipitate the ultimate harmony."

Christian Science, in perfect agreement with Christ Jesus' teachings, declares that there is only one real consciousness, and that it is cognizant only of the things of God, of divine Mind. This consciousness is perfect. It apprehends only that which is real. It has ever existed; and it will ever

continue to exist, since reality is the continuous expression of God Himself. The material senses are oblivious to the spiritual fact. They do not inform men in the slightest degree about the existence of God, nor can they impart any knowledge of Him. Material sense is the false belief that there is a material creation; and this material misconception is "the first heaven and the first earth" which sprang as from the sea, the "symbol of tempest-tossed human concepts."

If mankind generally were to be asked what they most desire at the present day, when the world is at strife, what would be the answer? Would not the majority reply, A new heaven and a new earth? Materialism has been tried in its every phase and been found wanting. It fails to satisfy, even when men drain its goblet to the dregs. Its iron heel has never done anything but bruise; and its domination, as history has repeatedly instanced, has served only to shatter ideals and destroy the people. How is the current of materialism to be stemmed? By spiritual understanding, by individual men obtaining a knowledge of Truth and thus entering into the consciousness of the new heaven and the new earth. In other words, a true conception of God's creation, or man's spiritual being, must be gained. "When we learn the way in Christian Science and recognize man's spiritual being, we shall behold and understand God's creation—all the glories of earth and heaven and man." (Science and Health, p. 264.)

The new heaven and new earth is not a far-off dream, but a present realizable possibility. God is everywhere; and every man can discover the new heaven and the new earth exactly where he finds himself. He takes up his abode there as he understands the allness of Spirit and the nothingness of matter. As his knowledge of Truth increases, he gains in the power to deny the reality of material sense, thereby reducing the sum-total of human misery. The coming of the new heaven and the new earth, foretold in both Isaiah and Revelation, is today more than a mere hope; for Christian Science is enabling mankind to prove that it is realizable by instructing them in the Mind of Christ.

The Lawn's First Flower

No pampered bloom of the greenhouse chamber
Has half the charm of the lawn's
first flower. —Bryant.

Standards

He who comes up to his idea of greatness must always have a very low standard of it. —Hazlitt.

"The origin of the Nile has been the mystery of the ages. . . . Down to the commencement of the Christian era, speculations were rife as to the course and probable origin of the Nile, but reliable information was slight. Historians like Herodotus, philosophers like Aristotle, geographers like Eratosthenes and Strabo, and potentates like Juba, King of Mauritania, buried themselves in constructing theories as to the hidden sources of the river, without greatly furthering the cause of geographical knowledge. The last-named writer gave to the world an elaborate but wholly fabulous account of the supposed underground course which the Nile ran for several days journey, until it reached a lake which showed characteristic Nile fauna, whence it flowed for twenty days journey more to the confines of Ethiopia, and so down to the ocean." J. Du Plessis writes in "Thrice Through the Dark Continent" (1917).

"The celebrated geographer, Ptolemy of Alexandria, writing about the middle of the Second Century of our era, tells us all that was known or guessed at concerning the Nile sources up to that time. It is not much, but it is remarkably prophetic of the findings of modern exploration. Two different streams, he says, issuing from two lakes lying to the south of the equator, unite to form the Nile; and these lakes are fed from the snows of a range of mountains running in easterly and westerly directions, which are known as the Mountains of the Moon (Lunae Montes). This is a really striking foreshadowing of the discoveries which were completed seventeen centuries after Ptolemy wrote. The

"W. M. THACKERAY."

Talk Little

Talk little, and in your turn. Speak wisely, listen much, and reply only to the purpose. —La Rochefoucauld.

Delivering an address on the place of Camoens in literature, before the students of Yale University, in 1908, Ambassador Joaquim Nabuco of Brazil said:

"This is the first great impression of the Lusads: Country-worship. The work is planned as the national monument. The men and women of Portuguese history are the statues, or medallions; the country's battles, the large frescoes; the voyage to India, the encircling frieze; the discovered seas and lands, the mosaic pavement. . . . Camoens was a Portuguese before being a poet, as Dante was an Italian, and Milton was an Englishman. . . . In every great literary construction there is also, of necessity, a large part which only forms the structure, the mass, of the work. It is like the dark foliage through which the flowers are scattered; or the barren soil that forms the cup of the emerald lake. Much more, however, of Portuguese history than he leaves, so to say,

in a state of ore, is converted by the poet into perfect poetry by a single touch of legend, or by a touch of the ideal. It is poetry in the Lusads, all throughout, the voyage of the ships of Vasco da Gama from Lisbon to India; it is poetry, the rendering of the origins of the Portuguese nation; her battles with Spain and the Moors; the meeting of Queen Maria of Spain and her father, Don Alfonso IV; the story of Doña Inez de Castro; . . . the itinerary of the envoys of Dom Joao II in search of the land route to India; the figures he sculptured full size; it is poetry, each of his short drawings of Portuguese scenery, or of any far-away domain of the small Lusitanian home."

"The second great impression of the Lusads is that it is the poem of the sea. Camoens spent years of his life on the sea in times when sailing created an intimacy with it, both in calm and tempest, quite unknown now that the reign of the winds has come to an end. That long and deep com-

munion shows itself in nearly every stanza of his. The Lusads is a poem to be read on board ship. Alexander Humboldt writes: 'Camoens abounds in inimitable descriptions of the never-ceasing interchange between the air and the sea, between the varying forms of the clouds, the transformations of the sky, and the different states through which passes the surface of the ocean. He is, in the strictest sense, a great sea painter.' What strikes most in Camoens, are not, however, so much the descriptions, remarkable for their accuracy and insight of nature, in which the natural delights, as the touches, the solitary verses, that contain all the poetry of the sea."

"The speaker then gave these illustrations, among others: 'The ships are now sailing over the wide ocean, parting the restless waves; the winds breathe softly and fill the hollow sails; the seas appear covered with white froth, as the prows cut through the consecrated

maritime waters, where runs the flock of Proteus.'

"The winds push them so gently as one who has the heaven for his friend; the air is serene, the skies appear without a cloud, or fear of danger; they have already passed the cape of Prasso, of ancient name, in the Ethiopic coast, and the sea uncovers before them the new isles that it encircles and is ever washing round."

"Already the loving star scintillates in the horizon before the bright sun, and visits, messenger of the day, the earth and the wide sea with a gladdening brow."

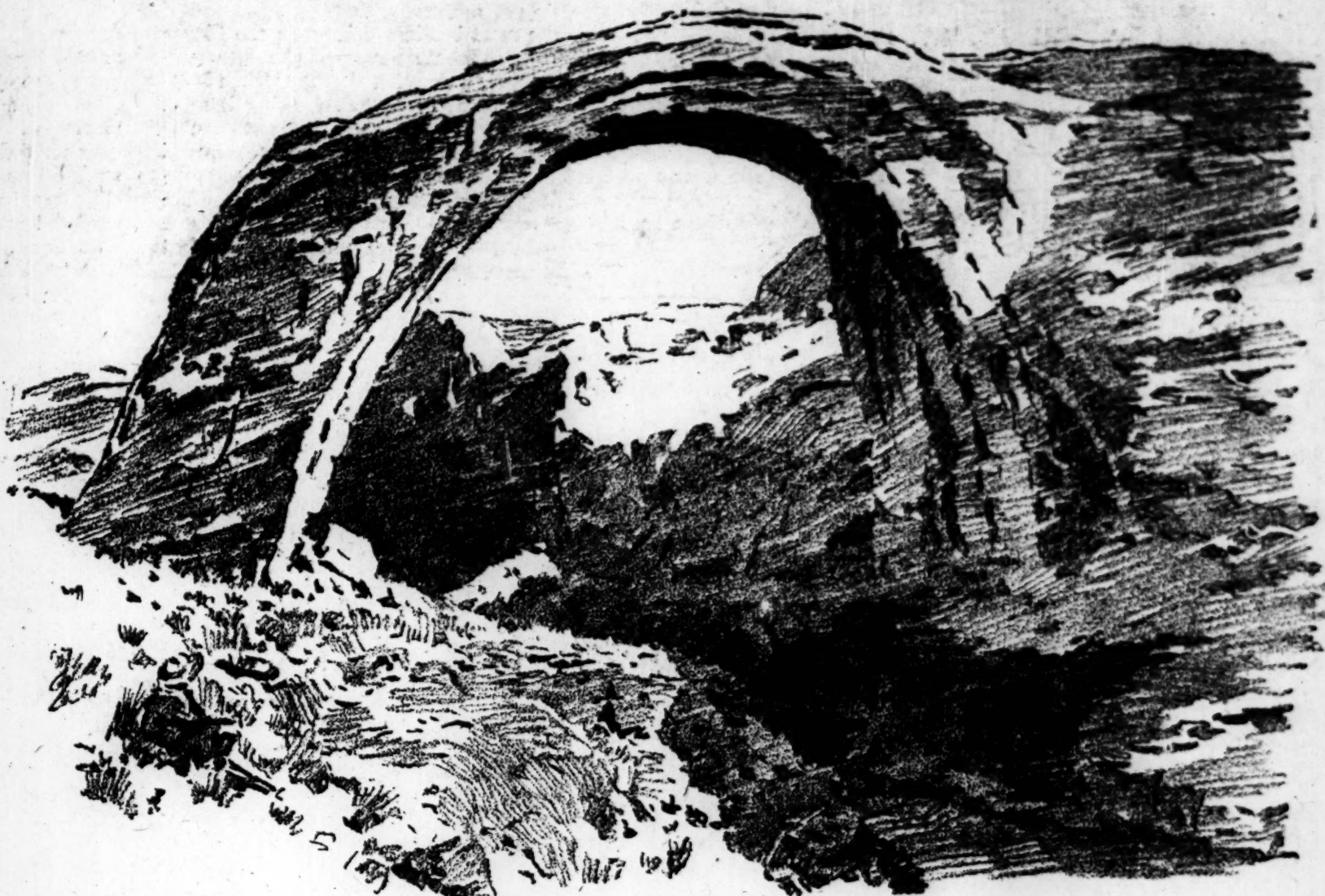
"The slow shadows were already dissolving over the flowers of earth in fresh dew."

"Now the light began to grow uncertain, as the mighty lamp was hiding beneath the horizon, and, full of light, was carrying the day to the antipodes."

"The third great impression is that of empire-building and of sea-power. . . . He has celebrated the whole

colonial expansion of Europe. The Lusads is the poem of colonization, of far away enterprises, and therefore the poem of the building up of the New World. . . . No doubt there is in the Lusads a powerful evocation of the newly discovered East, but the Western spirit remains free in the poet from all its influence, does not suffer its penetration, nor surrender, like Alexander, to its charm. The East appears to him only as a field of enterprise and action. The two shores that the Lusads seem destined to link are not so much those of Europe and Asia, as those of Europe and America, because, as has often been said, the Lusads is the poem of commerce and industry, the poem of the modern age, and in all this the part of America is and shall be much larger than that of Asia."

"The fourth great impression is creative power, imagination. Nothing proves this better than the manner in which Camoens converts a dull log-book into grand poetry."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Newman, and Brown & Dawsons

Rainbow Bridge, Arizona

George Wharton James in "Arizona, the Wonderful":

"It was well known that there were interesting ruins in the region of Navaho Mountain, and as early as 1894 and 1897, Richard Wetherill—of the family that had discovered the Cliff Palace of the Mesa Verde ruins in Southern Colorado—had visited and excavated the two ruins known as 'Swallow's Nest' and 'Kitsell.' In 1903 Prof. Byron Cummings, of the University of Utah, who had long been quietly interested in the antiquities of the Southwest, with two of his students, Neil M. Judd (now of the National Museum) and Clifton Lockhart, spent several weeks in an exploring trip to Northern Arizona. They traversed Sagie to Sozle, and some of the Sagie Cañons. The Swallow's Nest ruin is in the main Sagie, and

this they visited, also discovering the Ladder House and several smaller ruins in the Water Lily, a branch cañon of the Sagie.

"In June, 1909, accompanied by Professor Blum, Neil M. Judd, Stuart M. Young (a grandson of Brigham Young), and Donald Beauregard, Professor Cummings again returned to Northern Arizona and spent the summer in these cañons. While at work near the forks of the Sagie Cañon, about four miles above Marsh Pass, John Wetherill (now owning with his partner Coleville, the Indian trading-post of Kayenta, a few miles away) joined the party to act as guide and interpreter to Navaho Mountain, where they were to search for a great natural bridge that a Paiuti—Noshabiga—had described the winter before to Mr. Wetherill and his wife. That after-

noon Johnbiga (a Navaho living in the cañon) visited their camp, and told Mr. Wetherill that his wife knew of a large cliff-dwelling up a side cañon. He was at once hired to take the party to the ruin.

"But another great discovery was ahead of them. Leaving at once for Navaho Mountain, they came in touch with W. B. Douglas, a special inspector and surveyor sent out by the Interior Department to survey and report upon certain regions which it was contemplated making into National Monuments. Here, under the guidance of a young Paiuti, called by the Navahos Noshabiga, the combined parties discovered, on Aug. 14, the greatest natural arch known to the world. The Navahos called it Nonnezoshie (Great Arch), but with a

fatuity that it is impossible to understand some one in the Interior Department has named it Rainbow Arch—a ridiculous English commonplace, instead of the direct Indian appellation."

The Desert of Water

I have read in some book of travels that certain tribes of Arabs have no name for the ocean, and that when they came to the shore for the first time they asked with eager sadness, as if penetrated by the conviction of a superior beauty, "What is that desert of water more beautiful than the land?"—George William Curtis.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	 3.00
Full leather, still cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French	\$3.50
Cloth	 3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German	\$3.50
Cloth	 3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$10.00 (Six Months, \$4.50)
Three Months, \$2.25 (One Month, .75c)
Single copies, 3 cents

By carrier in Boston and New England, one year \$9.00, one month, 80 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING.
In North America
Up to 16 pages, . . . 1 cent
Up to 24 pages, . . . 2 cents
Up to 32 pages, . . . 3 cents

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS BUREAUX

EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

EASTERN BUREAU, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

SOUTHERN BUREAU, 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1213 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.

CANADIAN BUREAU, 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU, 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St., Chicago, 1213 Peoples Gas Bldg., Kansas City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg., San Francisco, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, 1115 Story Bldg., Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg., London, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including:

"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL," "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL," "THE WORLD FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENCE," "LA LIBERTÉ DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1918

EDITORIALS

Mr. Asquith Blunders

THE critics of Mr. Lloyd George showed very little judgment in choosing the ground for their attack. When Colonel Repington left *The Times*, and devoted his unquestionable talents to a criticism of the War Office, in the pages of *The Morning Post*, he hardly succeeded in creating more than a ripple on the face of the political waters. When an attempt was made in the House of Commons to upset the Prime Minister, on the question of the Versailles Council, he crushed it in a speech so luminous and so decisive that it was agreed that he had made out an unanswerable case for his own policy. Neither of these efforts could compare, however, for seriousness, with the attack of General Maurice. General Maurice is a brilliant soldier, occupying one of the most responsible positions in the conduct of the war. He had served in the Tirah expedition of 1897, and in the South African war, as well as in the early days of the present war, during the desperate retreat from Mons to the Marne. He only left the front, in 1915, to undertake the more important work of Director of Military Operations, which meant that he became the link at the War Office between the Army in the field and the War Council in London. As such he was in possession of all the secrets of the Government, and because of this, not merely through the traditions of the service, but alone by all the rules of discipline, but in accordance with the even higher code of honor, his lips were entirely sealed.

When, therefore, London woke up one morning, and rubbed its eyes, and discovered that the man holding perhaps the most confidential position in the government service, had accused the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law of what is vulgarly known as doctoring the facts, and so throwing dust in the eyes of the public, it was realized that the situation was intensely serious. No human being imagined that anyone would have broken at once the rules of the service and the traditions of honorable cooperation between colleagues, if he were not convinced that these colleagues had acted in such a way that the safety of the nation demanded a step so radical as to be almost inconceivable. When, in addition to this, Mr. Asquith stood up in the House of Commons, and so to speak, cast his buckler over the Director of Military Operations, it was felt that that "Old Parliamentary hand" must be convinced that a desperate situation required a desperate remedy, and was reluctantly compelled to defend an action ordinarily so indefensible as to be defensible only through the justification of complete success.

Yet, to the man in the street, General Maurice's impeachment was nebulous and indefinite to a positively dangerous extent. He based his attack on charges unconvincing in themselves, and requiring, in order to carry any sense of conviction, the proof that the two ministers concerned had been guilty of almost inconceivable turpitude and deliberate untruth. Still it was known that General Maurice had been in possession of all the military secrets of the Government, and knew the details with a knowledge no one expected from Mr. Bonar Law or Mr. Lloyd George. It seemed incredible that so able and punctilious a soldier could be speaking without his book, and not only London, not only the British Empire, but the whole civilized world waited for the motion Mr. Asquith had given notice he would make in the House of Commons, in the expectation that there must be some meaning, which was not apparent to the man in the street, in the charges as originally made. When, therefore, Mr. Asquith rose in his place, in the House of Commons, yesterday afternoon, to make his motion to the House, expectation reached its zenith.

When, therefore, Mr. Asquith's opening sentences explained that his motion was never intended in the form of a vote of censure, and that it was absurd to describe it as such, his listeners must have felt that Mr. Lloyd George's defense was secure. Nobody could possibly have read into Mr. Asquith's motion anything short of a censure of the ministers whom General Maurice had attacked. General Maurice had broken, as has been said, every tradition of discipline and honor, to deliver an impeachment which in itself was little more than the mouse which, in the words of Tachos, King of Egypt, emerged from the mountain in labor. But General Maurice had implied that both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law had been guilty of deliberate untruth, and in spite of the denials of the ministers, Mr. Asquith, on General Maurice's somewhat flimsy justification of his own accusations, had refused the Prime Minister's offer of an inquiry by two Judges of the High Court, on the ground that the charges must be examined before a Parliamentary committee, capable of taking evidence on oath. It was here that Mr. Asquith made, for an "Old Parliamentary hand," so curious a mistake. For his very refusal of Mr. Lloyd George's offer, and his demand for an inquiry on oath, accentuated the very note of want of faith in the honor of the ministers to which General Maurice had given utterance. Nor, indeed, was the subsequent part of Mr. Asquith's speech more convincing than the former. He seemed to be more concerned to protect himself against future criticism than hopeful of making out a case against the Prime Minister. And, as a result, the impatience of the House was made manifest when, on his demanding what the alternative would be to an investigation by a House committee, he was interrupted by Mr. Stanton, one of the Labor members, with the suggestion, "Get on with the war."

When Mr. Asquith sat down it must have been tolerably apparent to everybody present that his motion was already lost. If the keen and critical mind of General Maurice, with all the records before him, had not been able to make out a better case than that presented in

his letter, and if the most brilliant debater in the House had not been able to elaborate those charges into anything of a serious nature, it was felt that the Prime Minister's reply would be crushing. And crushing it most unmistakably was. Mr. Lloyd George did not trouble particularly about Mr. Asquith. He addressed himself directly to the charges of General Maurice, and proceeded with stinging incisiveness to show that the office of the Ex Director of Military Operations was the source of the very statements which that gentleman now attacked as untrue, and that therefore the person most responsible for the supposed falsehoods was the critic himself. From first to last, the Prime Minister insisted, the action of General Maurice had been unprecedented and unfair. If the Prime Minister, dealing with masses of figures and details which he could not be supposed to have grasped with the understanding of the Director of Military Operations, whose time was devoted to such things and to such things only, had made mistakes, it was, he pointed out, the duty of that officer to have corrected those figures at any of his frequent attendances at Cabinet Councils, and not to have permitted the Prime Minister to imagine that these details, supplied by his own office, and for which he was as responsible as any other person, were accurate. Yet, said the Prime Minister, closing a positively devastating reply, this had been the course of conduct pursued by a man whom he had always regarded as his friend. Indeed, General Maurice, in the absence of the Chief of the Staff, had attended the Cabinet meeting the day after the Prime Minister's speech, and the day subsequent to that as well, and had not even called attention to the fact that any inaccurate statement had been made. As late even as nine days subsequent to the delivery of the incriminating speech, General Maurice's department had confirmed the very facts which, in his letter to the papers, that General had repudiated and denounced.

Having thus saddled General Maurice's own department with the responsibility for all the figures that officer had taken exception to, the Prime Minister turned to his own proposal of a judicial tribunal to examine the whole facts of the case. The work of such a tribunal, he declared, would have been short, sharp, and decisive, which a Parliamentary inquiry certainly would not. Then in one final, contemptuous sentence, he flung what is known as the "Cocoa Press" out of his path, declaring that from the very moment he had thrown himself vigorously into the prosecution of the war, he had been drenched day by day with "the slop" of its utterances. General Maurice had been guilty of a flagrant breach of discipline, in using his official position to make an attack upon his chiefs, and Mr. Asquith, he declared, should have repudiated that breach of discipline instead of supporting it and condoning it by his motion. It had, consequently, become the duty of the Commons to decide the issue, and if they decided in favor of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Asquith would immediately become responsible for the conduct of the war.

There was no question when Mr. Lloyd George finished that the attack of General Maurice, so unfortunately fathered by Mr. Asquith, had been completely shattered. It did not need the additional repudiation of Mr. Bonar Law to decide that question. It was decided by the House in a vote of 293 against 106, an enormous majority when it is remembered that the maker of the motion was the most powerful minister of modern times, whom only a few years ago it had seemed impossible to overthrow, and who was sure of the support of a large body of personal friends and devoted followers.

Canada's New Budget

It is a characteristic feature of British parliamentary institutions that every fiscal year is preceded by the Finance Minister's budget. In that financial statement are shown the receipts and expenditure for the prior fiscal period, whilst estimates are submitted of the receipts and expenditures for the coming year. In the case of Great Britain, to take an example, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who submits to Parliament the budget, is responsible for the entire expenditure, both in the departments of other ministers and in his own. It is therefore his duty to harmonize the estimates of the several ministers, and he may find it necessary to curtail some of the appropriations requested by any of his colleagues. In the United States, on the contrary, the budget is practically prepared in the House of Representatives. At the opening of each session of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury submits a book of estimates of expenditure to be made for the coming fiscal year. He transmits the estimates made by the several Cabinet officers without revision, and these estimates become the basis upon which the several appropriation bills are prepared by the committees of the House of Representatives. Thus the work of preparing the United States budget is decentralized, and it is possible that the adjustment of expenditures to income which results is not altogether satisfactory. It is very likely, however, that there yet remains to be discovered the ideal budget, which would doubtless calculate the revenue and expenditure to such a nicety as to bring about an exact balance. But precision to this degree is practically impossible except with a revenue system of such elasticity as to permit of the ready adjustment of income to expenditure.

Turning to the Canadian budget which the Acting Minister of Finance, the Hon. A. K. Maclean, has just submitted to Parliament at Ottawa, the figures themselves are eloquent of the enormous sacrifice which Canada is prepared to make, and has made, in shouldering her share of the burdens of the war. These financial burdens are indeed stupendous for so relatively small a population. Although the net national debt has already nearly reached one and a quarter billion dollars, the Dominion is about to face a fiscal expenditure for the current year of \$80,000,000, nearly half of which amount is to go toward war expenditure. To offset this, she has an estimated revenue in prospect of only \$270,000,000, the rest being derived from loans and the advances of Great Britain in support of the Canadian troops. But, as the Hon. A. K. Maclean points out, the future of Canada, as well as the fate of civilization and democratic institutions, will depend upon the result of this war, and no price is too high to pay

for victory. The price that Canada will pay, expressed in cold figures, during the coming fiscal period will be more than one million dollars a day. But her people are cheerfully and resolutely meeting this demand upon their resources by a system of taxation which is well distributed over all the people of the Dominion. The country has stiffened up the income tax so as to take more of the top off excess war profits. While the tax system has been rendered more nearly confiscatory in the case of people with big incomes, it is so adjusted that probably men with large families will, as a result of exemptions, totally escape the assessment.

On the whole, Canada can justifiably congratulate herself on the remarkably favorable condition of her finances. Although she has had to expend on the war, up to date, a sum close to the billion mark, she has had the satisfaction of seeing her revenues steadily increase. The precise value of the economical changes and improvements which she has experienced cannot be accurately gauged without possession of the details which make up the total. Of these factors, however, Canada can be sure: her trade has considerably expanded during the war, her income tax has had the incidental result of strengthening her sense of national solidarity, and there never was a time when the material prosperity of the people was greater than it is today.

Missouri in the Senate

BECAUSE Thomas Hart Benton was delayed on the road, while David Barton took time by the forelock and pushed on to the capital, the latter became the first senior, the former the first junior, Senator from the State of Missouri. Barton, that is to say, took his seat on December 3, Benton on December 6, 1821, in the Seventeenth Congress.

To comply with the rule requiring that one term shall extend two years beyond the other, the two had to draw lots. Barton drew the short term of four years, and retired at the end of the next full term, serving in all ten years, while Benton held his post for five full terms. His memoirs, published under the title of "Thirty Years in the United States Senate," are still read by painstaking students of American political history. They have been called monumental, and by another name also, mention of which once drew forth the fire of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's wit. "It is my great pleasure," said Fox, "to introduce to the House, James Gibbon, author of that luminous work, 'The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.'" "You mean voluminous," interjected Sheridan. Benton's Memoirs are both.

Barton has long since been forgotten, but Benton is still regarded, not only as one of the ablest men of his period, but as by far the ablest representative Missouri ever sent to the upper house of Congress. He knew history in advance, for he was among the very earliest to foretell the greatness of the West; he saw the Union Pacific Railway in operation a generation before the first shovelful of earth was turned for its construction, and he predicted, with remarkable accuracy, some of the events that were to change the whole course of his State and country.

Benton was known in his own time, not only as a great Senator, but as the father of one of the most remarkable women America has produced, and later, as the father-in-law of the "Pathfinder," John C. Fremont, whose candidacy for the Presidency, in 1856, he opposed. Not until the Thirty-second Congress did Benton drop out, and, after the lapse of a few years, he appeared for a single term in the House.

Following each of the first two senators came a number of men who won more or less distinction, and whose names are written into the nomenclature of hamlets, villages, towns, and cities throughout the Middle West, among them David Atchison, Henry S. Geyer, James Green, Truett Polk, and Walter Porter Johnson. This brings the story down to the Civil War period, when both of the latter were expelled under the resolution of January 10, 1862, covering the disability of those found to be tainted with disloyalty. These men were succeeded by the picturesque B. Gratz Brown, who was later to run with Horace Greeley on the Liberal Republican ticket, and by John B. Henderson.

With the installation of Brown and Henderson began the interval in which members of the Democratic Party in Missouri who were inclined to be sympathetic with the South were disfranchised, an interval which opened the Senate to Robert Wilson, Charles D. Drake, Francis P. Blair, and Carl Schurz. General Blair was later nominated by the Democrats for the vice-presidency, on the ticket which was headed by Horatio Seymour, to be lost to public view a few years afterward in an insurance commissionership; while Schurz, one of the German exiles of '48, was to be made Secretary of the Interior under President Cleveland. Thus had some of the radicals become Liberals and Democrats, and in the process of their transformation enfranchisement was granted in Missouri. With the retirement of Schurz and Lewis V. Boggs, scion of one of the old French families of St. Louis, those who had long been deprived of office again got "into the saddle," Francis M. Cockrell, a brigadier of the South, first, and George D. Vest, who had served in the Confederate Congress, next, receiving senatorial elections.

This marked the commencement of a new era in Missouri. Both Cockrell and Vest had played their part in the great upheaval, but they had become "reconciled," and, during the many years in which they served together in the Senate, they labored assiduously for the welfare of the whole country. Cockrell, an able lawyer and a gallant soldier, was disposed to lead a quiet life after the war. Upon his elevation to the senatorship he said to some newspaper reporters: "You see, I really have not cared for this position, but I married a Ewing, and you know what that means." The Ewing women were notably brilliant and ambitious, and Mrs. Francis Marion Cockrell was another of the type of Dolly Madison and Jessie Benton Fremont.

Into the record should be written, between the Boggs and the Vest incumbencies, the name of General James Shields, a man of Irish birth, who, in a most remarkable degree, had won his way to the confidence, affection, and

esteem of the people of the West. Emigrating as a youth from Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, he studied law in Illinois and became a member of the circle of which Abraham Lincoln was the center. Entering the Mexican War, he was made a major-general for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo. Following this event he was elected to the United States Senate from Illinois, later to the same office from Michigan, and lastly from Missouri, in the meantime having served in the Union Army during the Civil War as a brigadier-general. He was followed in the Senate by George D. Vest. William J. Stone, who has just been succeeded by Xenophon P. Wilfley, followed that brilliant man and polished orator, having James A. Reed, who succeeded General Cockrell, for his senior.

Missouri has had, taking them altogether, a very creditable line of senators.

Notes and Comments

IN GERMAN, Liberty bond is "Freiheits-Staatsschuld-schein," a fact which Mr. McAdoo appears to have overlooked in sending out congratulations in connection with the success of the United States war loans. It is hardly conceivable that enthusiasm could have been aroused in the United States over the flotation of a "Freiheits-Staats-schuld-schein," no matter how well the campaigns were managed, how popular the denominations, or how high the rate of interest offered.

CHARLES DICKENS was no exception to the rule of authors in keeping notebooks or even a series of files, for retaining ideas or data for future use. His notebook dating as far back as 1855 was recently offered to the public at a sale of autographs and personalia arranged by Sir J. M. Barrie and Mr. E. V. Lucas, in London. The little book is interesting as showing, to a certain extent, not only the construction of his books but also his mentality. Was it not Anthony Trollope who literally kept volumes filled with the collections of anecdotes, plot outlines, bits of description, or character study?

ANOTHER interesting item of the same sale was a Stevenson letter dated from the Adirondacks. "R. L. S." writes with some contrition of the large sums paid to him by enthusiasts in the United States for his work. He is quite positive that his literature is not worth what he has received, and that he is growing greedy, and announces that he "is done with big prices from now on." Stevenson always held that, for him individually, the collection of worldly riches and the maintenance of self-respect were not compatible. It is a brave and manly creed.

THE number of minor newspapers which have ceased publication in the United States, and perhaps more particularly in Canada, since the war began, has already reached a considerable total. The change is due principally to the expense of getting out a daily, the publication of which has, in many cases, become a hazardous business venture. One of the consequences is likely to be a welcome mildness of expression in political discussion, while the once common spectacle of two editors amusing the town by their clever employment of vigorous adjectives for the purpose of abusing each other will, in some localities, cease to provide that distinctly American type of literary humor with which the writers of the Californian gold days familiarized us.

THERE is nothing original about Marshal von Hindenburg's boast that he would drive the English into the sea. In the Peninsular War Soult made the same remark about the British under Wellington that von Hindenburg has now uttered about the British under Haig. Wellington did retire perilously near to the sea, just as Haig has. But Soult looked at the position and changed his mind. Is von Hindenburg, in apparently still planning to give battle, going to show less sense than his renowned French predecessor?

GOVERNOR WHITMAN has now definitely decided that he will not recall the present Legislature of New York to consider further the question of ratifying the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. In common with the great majority of the legislatures of the country, that of the Empire State may be confidently expected to deal with ratification early in 1919. Until then, therefore, the record must stand as now, that is, eleven states for ratification, with twenty-five necessary to make the required three-fourths.

THE population of Chicago, Illinois, is much nearer 2,500,000 than 5,000,000. In 1910, according to the United States census, it was 2,185,283; a Federal Government estimate in 1916 made it 2,497,732; the school board canvass of the same year pronounced it 2,550,000, and the city directory of 1917 placed it at 2,652,000. At the present time it probably does not exceed 2,750,000. The population which its daily newspapers are called upon to serve, however, easily exceeds 5,000,000, and this is what was meant when that figure was recently given.

A RECENT report from the Immigration Bureau of the United States shows that the number of immigrants has fallen in one year from 1,400,000 to 400,000. The war has evidently, for the time, all but settled the problem of the past as to the best means of providing for the great numbers of incoming aliens. There used to be talk, among philanthropists, about the need of government action for sending the immigrants to the wide spaces and opportunities of the West, and relieving the congestion of the cities of the Atlantic coast. Optimists believe there will be a rush of immigrants after the war: pessimists that the influx has practically come to an end. But the United States Immigration Bureau might do worse than lay its plans now, during the lull, for the well-being of the future citizens from Europe, and also of the Republic.